EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. HOTEL AND BEAR [illegible]
PARTIES HAVING HOUSES [illegible]
ATTENTION!—Military [illegible]
ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to sell Clark's Indelible Marking Pencils [illegible]
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]
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Legal Advertisements.
MORTGAGE SALE.—Where[illegible]
CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of [illegible]
TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whe[illegible]

Chicago Weekly Tribune.
VOL. XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861. NO. 5.

Chicago Tribune. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Editors and Proprietors [illegible] CHARLES H. RAY, [illegible] ALFRED COWLES. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible]
Money in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. "Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

GOD BLESS MASSACHUSETTS!

Five regiments of stalwart men well armed and equipped, a battalion of Rifles and a company of Flying Artillery—the descendants of the heroes who fought at Lexington and conquered at Bunker Hill—are in the field, most of them hundreds of miles from their homes, in six days! These are the "mudsills," the filthy operatives and small-fisted farmers, whom South Carolina and chivalrous Virginia were to whip into submission! God bless the old Commonwealth that is capable of such deeds, and the Governor by whom her energies are directed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. John F. Potter, the gallant Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, arrived in this city yesterday, and is at the Tremont House. We learn from Mr. Potter, who left Washington on Friday night, that about 55,000 stand of arms which had been stored at Harper's Ferry, were removed safely to Washington, some weeks since. Only 15,000 stand of arms were at the Ferry when the Armory was destroyed by Lieut. Jones, and all of them of inferior character. Mr. Potter says that there are full 10,000 troops in Washington, most of them the flower of the volunteer and regular army. No fears are entertained of the ability of this force to repel any attack which the rebels may make on the Capital.

A VIGOROUS METHOD.

Fort McHenry—a government work within two miles of the heart of Baltimore—is believed to be garrisoned with loyal men. It is a strong, well-built fortification and commands the city as effectually as if placed on Monument Square. If the Secretary of War should say to the commander of the Fort that the next interruption of government troops passing through Baltimore must be instantly followed by a shower of shells, the rowdies who govern that delectable place would be reduced to a realizing sense of their situation, and probably might become Union men. That such command must be given, or that Government must consent to allow a powerful enemy between itself and its base of operations, is clear. We do not doubt that Baltimore will be properly and rigorously dealt with.

FORT MONROE.

This most important fort at Old Point Comfort in Virginia, has been reinforced by a regiment of Massachusetts militia. We do not clearly understand the dispatch printed herewith, but it leaves the impression that another regiment from Boston had arrived at the fortress. Admit the latter to be a mistake, and then we need have no fear that Virginia or the Confederate traitors of all New Dahomey will wrest the fort from the hands of the Government. Let them try it!

DEPARTURE OF CHICAGO TROOPS.

The train on the Illinois Central Road, which left the Depot in this city last night at 11 o'clock, carried off seven hundred men—comprising a fine body of troops, armed and equipped for active service, for service immediate.

The Light Artillery of Capt. James Smith are a splendid corps of spirited young men, well officered and admirably equipped. Capt. Michalczy's command, the "Lincoln Rifles," is composed mainly of Hungarians, many of whom saw service in their own Revolution of '48. They hate oppression and will make warm work in their share of any fight.

The spirited Zouaves leave Chicago on a second expedition, this time in the service of the Government. They will, we predict, win fresh laurels wherever their gallantry and discipline are appealed to. Capt. Harding's Company is pronounced choice material. The *Union Cadets* are the military gymnasts of the German Turners, and the training of the gymnasium and target practice will stand them in good stead now.

As we write, a grand concerted salute of steam whistles from locomotives stationed at the various depot grounds of the city is sounding a novel, all pervading note of farewell as the long train containing the first troops sent from this city to the war, is moving slowly down the long pier. A week since they were at peaceful avocations in the shop or the desk in the counting room. To-night they are going forward to battle in that sterner strife, the progress of freedom and humanity has demanded in all ages. God be with them. Chicago can send thrice seven hundred troops to the holy war, and will do so.

These troops will be joined en route by five hundred troops from Central and Northern Illinois, rendezvoused at Springfield, and by Capt. Pope, of the United States Army, under whose direction they will thenceforth proceed.

THE BLOCKADE.

The excitement created by the attack on the Massachusetts troops on their way through Baltimore has for the moment crowded before the public mind the most important move on the chess-board of war yet made. We refer to the President's proclamation ordering a blockade of all the seaports in seceded States.

The traitor Davis has issued his proclamation offering letters-of-marque, inviting all persons disposed to commit piracy, to seize and confiscate the mercantile ships and cargoes, the private property of loyal citizens. Lincoln promptly gave orders to shut up every rebel seaboard town, and permit no more vessels, coastwise or ocean bound, to enter. The weight of this blow upon the insurgents can hardly be estimated. If the order be vigorously executed, grass will soon grow in the streets of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, New Orleans, and Baltimore, if she don't behave herself. All commerce and trade in these cities will cease. They will be literally suffocated to death. No more revenue will be collected at any secession port during the continuance of this war. All moneys must hereafter be raised by direct taxation or forced loans. The products of the South will be forced by interior routes to loyal ports; and what is more, the rebels from now forward, will be able to purchase such articles only as the Government shall permit them to have. No more arms, ammunition or military munitions can be obtained North of Mason and Dixon. They will be put on short rations, unless they can eat their cotton. Hard times, heavy taxes, forced loans, and hopeless prostration of trade, will come down upon the traitors. But these afflictions will be light, compared to some of the horrors of war which will [illegible] them. They have aroused a [illegible] in anger, but terrible in their [illegible] who will smite them until they [illegible] the weapons of their rebellion, and [illegible] to their allegiance to the Constitution and the Union. There will be neither [illegible] until this wicked rebellion [illegible]. Jeff Davis and his desperate [illegible] will be made to rue the day [illegible] declared war against the [illegible] of Northern citizens, and [illegible] warrants to rovers. [illegible] that "peculiar property" [illegible] so much exposed as [illegible]

THE MERCIFUL METHOD.

Let the war be short. Care for the interests of trade and commerce, for the lives of those who will wage the battles on the side of the government, for the future loyalty of those who will be put down, and for the general prosperity of the Republic, demands that all the power and resources of the nation be promptly put forth for crushing the rebellion. Let there be no boy's play—no waiting for repentance, for a willing return to patriotism and duty, no sending of sick, no battles with squirt guns and buttered words. The men invoked to sustain the supremacy of the law and to vindicate the majority of the Republic, must be called by the half million in a levy. The credit of our people must be strained to the uttermost to raise the means to equip them. The steam marine and clipper ships of the merchant service must be chartered or bought for Government uses. Arms and munitions, if our own arsenals will not furnish them in abundance, must be imported, cargo after cargo. Every port in the South must be blockaded; and wherever by land our army can be driven into the interior, there it should go. The trade of the rebels must be cut off by vigorous and effective means. Their exports must be stopped. "Eat your cotton, d——n you!" is the command that must be addressed to them by every Northern man—a command that every Northern man must be prepared to enforce. Vigor, and determination to put down treason at all hazards and at whatever cost, are half a victory, were the combatants equally matched. With the immense preponderance of wealth, military resources and fighting men enlisted in support of the Government, they would close the contest in a short six months. The Administration will be compelled to abandon its ground, that there shall be no invasion of a State. That reticence of intention will not last thirty days. This is a war—not an emute, that a Sheriff and a Corporal's guard can suppress. The work will be earnest, and if greatly prolonged, the result doubtful. All the means legitimate in civilized warfare must be freely employed. If necessary, to burn, kill and destroy, let there be no hesitation. Temporising is out of place, and, in the end, more destructive of life than vigorous and decisive measures. The great object to be attained, is a speedy and honorable peace by the restoration of Government authority. If to compass that, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile or Baltimore must be sacrificed, let the sacrifice be made. If it be necessary to sweep Virginia with the besom of destruction, let no man hold his hand. If Maryland must be obliterated, the command to lay waste should be only a day ahead of its execution. Next to the hope of Heaven, the institutions of the country are the dearest of all considerations to every American. To preserve them from destruction by a mob in the service of anarchy, is a work worth any sacrifice on the part of the North and the shedding, if necessary, of rivers of blood. Strike hard, quick and with all the power of the Republic in their defence!

MONEY, MARINE, MECHANISM AND MEN.

It is a military maxim of modern warfare, that the longest purse wins. And if the nation having the most dollars also commands the sea, its triumph in a contest of arms is a thing assured.

A home application of these military rules and facts can safely be made. A war has broken out in our land. An Oligarchy has undertaken to destroy the great Republic and to found a military despotism based on human slavery, upon its ruins. In utter wantonness, without the shadow of reason or justice, without cause or decent pretext of grievance, without having made the slightest constitutional effort to redress any imaginary wrongs, seven States have entered into a most unholy conspiracy to murder the best and freest government ever created by man. Six or seven more States, poisoned by the negro virus, sympathize with the paracides and threaten to aid them in their diabolical plot to overthrow American Liberty and Nationality.

The universal sentiment is, that this slave-holders' rebellion shall be put down, drowned out in fire and blood it needs, but be quenched it must be, and that quickly. No military despotism to sustain an African Heptarchy will be tolerated on this continent. Free government is on trial and it will emerge from the ordeal like gold from the fire, purer and brighter.

But, asks a faint-hearted patriot, is it in the power of the loyal men to overthrow the insurgents and put down the insurrection? Most certainly it is. The Federal Government has at its command four invincible elements of success: money, marine, mechanism and men, and it has only to marshal these mighty resources to make short work of Jeff Davis and his confederates.

First, The Federal Government has infinitely the largest purse. It can command more *dollars*, including State and individual aid, than the rebels can *half-dimes*. Its pecuniary credit and resources are beyond comparison greater than that of the tories. The little State of Massachusetts can raise more money than the Jeff Davis Confederacy. And New York four times as much as all the Slave States put together. And when home means are exhausted the Federal Government can borrow hundreds of millions from the capitalists of Europe. What they want is, to see that the Government is "alive and kicking." The Confederates cannot raise a dollar in Europe or elsewhere, beyond their limits. This one superiority in money is sufficient of itself to give the victory to the friends of the Union.

Secondly, The trident of Neptune is in the hands of loyal Americans. The whole shipping of the Union belongs to the citizens of the free States. The hundred war vessels constituting the American Navy are in the hands of the Federal Government, save half a dozen little gun boats of the revenue service, stolen by the rebels. Northern superiority in marine power is even greater than in money. The Federal Government commands the seaboard from Eastport to Brownsville. Every rebel seaport can be hermetically sealed up, and all ocean or coast-wise commerce stopped. What becomes of the business of New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston and Norfolk if Virginia goes, in such case? Armies can be put on shipboard, and landed at any point the Government may select. The rebels can be kept in a state of paralyzed suspense from the James river to the Rio Grande, not knowing where the blow may strike them.

Thirdly. The third element of superiority is mechanical skill. The people of the North possess almost a monopoly of mechanism. They alone *make things*. They alone know how to construct implements of warfare, to build fleets and equip armies. The mechanical skill of our people more than doubles their relative strength as compared with a people destitute of a practical knowledge of the essential arts. The rebels are not versed in the mysteries of chemistry, and know but little of the forge, turning lathe, smithery power-loom or steam engine. The loyal people of the Union embrace within themselves all that is necessary to constitute a complete nation. They have the best agriculture—the breadstuffs; a monopoly of handicraft, a monopoly of commercial and naval marine, and almost a monopoly of the almighty dollar. To all these overwhelming advantages must be added one more: superiority of numbers. Without crossing Mason & Dixon's line they count twenty millions of people, and can muster three millions of men able and willing to bear arms in defence of their beloved country and its free institutions. On the south side of the Potomac and Ohio, there are but eight millions of whites all told, and four million servile enemies watching their opportunity to throw off the yoke that galls their necks. But as the Border Slave States will be more or less divided in their allegiance between the stars and stripes and the rattlesnake ensign, the available strength of the rebels cannot in any event exceed that of half the white population of the South. The other half will be divided—one portion defending the Union, and the residue with their hands full taking care of the slaves.

No special pleading or sophistry can get round the foregoing facts. And they demonstrate that it is entirely within the power of the Government and the loyal citizens, to trample out this wicked, parricidal insurrection. Let there be no fears or misgivings as to the final issue; but let every man do his duty, and our glorious Union will be transmitted to our children without a stripe erased from the National flag or one star dropped from its firmament.

THE WONDERS OF A WEEK.

It is only one brief week since the lightning brought the sad news of the fall of Sumter, and the grevious insult to the national flag. The blow that felled the stars and stripes, blotted out partisanship, and united twenty million of freemen into a solid phalanx. A cry of vengeance rose over the land, to be placated only by the utter subjugation of the enemies of the Constitution and the nation. A solemn vow to Heaven was taken by three millions of fighting men, that the parricides must be stricken down, and the damning insult atoned in blood.

What history has been made between two Sabbaths! One week ago the people seemed sunk in indifference, absorbed in pursuit of mammon, and divided into partisan factions. Behold the marvellous change seven days hath wrought! Could miracle do more? The world's history furnishes no sublimer manifestation of exalted patriotism, or more fervent devotion to liberty.

A war has begun, not of conquest and acquisition, but to defend the life of American Nationality, the supremacy of the law over anarchy, and the existence of our beneficent Government. Loyalty and treason will measure arms. The strength of Liberty and Union will be tried against despotism and secession. One or the other must perish by the sword. The Constitution of George Washington or the Constitution of Jeff. Davis must be the supreme law of the land.

We war not against the people of the South but against the enemies of the Union, wherever they may be found—whether in Chicago, Charleston, New Orleans or San Francisco. The place is nothing; it is the overt act, the deed of treason, the attempt at violent subversion of a peaceful and righteous government, that causes loyal men to put on their armor and go forth to smite the parricidal foe.

If a week has wrought such wonders, what will a year accomplish? *Vox populi, vox Dei!*

Secessionists and Traitors in Illinois.

Loyalty, like charity, should begin at home. If treason is preached or advocated on Illinois soil it must be put down and rooted out. There are nests of rank traitors in Southern Illinois who need looking after. The great majority of the people of Egypt, however, are true and loyal to the old flag. But in Johnson and Union, and a few counties bordering on the river, secessionists are said to be insolent and defiant.

The Jonesboro *Gazette* warmly sympathizes with the traitors. It can scarcely retain its joy over the news of the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter. It says "that the news "of the surrender of Fort Sumter was receiv"ed with beaming features and expressions "joy by almost every one in Jonesboro."

The same tory sheet gives place to this item of news:

"THE NEWS AT VIENNA.—We learn that the news of the surrender of Sumter was received with great rejoicing by the people of Vienna, in our neighboring county of Johnson. The cannon was brought out and fifteen shots fired in honor of a united South. Johnson is one of the most *intensely* Democratic counties in the Union, and her people are a unit against the infamous and damning treachery of Lincoln."

We should say that Johnson was something more than Democratic, if the above item represents the actual sentiments of the people. As the people of Illinois will tolerate no such befoulment of her soil, these secession traitors had better prepare to emigrate and join their tory brethren of South Carolina. The motto of the day is, "death to traitors." Enemies of Union will not be permitted to corrupt the air of our glorious and loyal State with their pestiferous breath.

$50,000.

If any doubt that the patriotic fire is burning clearly and brightly in Chicago, the figures at the head of this paragraph—$36,000, the sum given, not loaned, here for fitting out the city volunteers—will remove that doubt at once. Unquestionably the total amount will largely exceed the sum stated, when all the subscription papers come in, but we state it as we know it. If more is required, the meeting to-night at National Hall (the late Wigwam) will call it forth; but it is believed that all the necessary funds are now at the disposal of the committee.

How to Fill Vacancies.

The patriotic people of Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan feel very much chagrined at the small quota of volunteers assigned to each of these States. A regiment apiece is only a mouthful to a hungry man.

As Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri refuse to respond to the call made upon them by the President for ten regiments—four from Kentucky, four from Missouri and two from Tennessee—we would respectfully suggest that each of the slighted loyal States aforesaid be allowed to furnish three regiments each and the odd regiment be given to Illinois. Kansas has not been called on for any men. She feels indignant at the neglect, and has proceeded to raise a regiment without being called on. The President called on Arkansas for one regiment which will not be forthcoming. Why not let gallant and patriotic little Kansas fill the vacancy? The boys over there are spoiling for a fight, and are bound to be counted in.

Pittsburgh Arsenal.

The United States arsenal at Pittsburgh is turning out immense quantities of war-like material. A force of 450 men is at work night and day. There are 130 pieces of artillery of different calibre, and an immense quantity of shot, shell and ammunition. On Tuesday last, there were of small arms 1100 stand of rifle muskets, new model; 20,365 percussion muskets, old model, which were being rifled at the rate of 100 per day; and there were 1182 percussion rifles. There were 4,000 percussion pistols, one fourth of which are of the newest pattern. The greatest delay will be in getting the muskets converted into rifles. The exigency of the war may oblige the Government to issue many of them before the improvement is put on. It is satisfactory to know that the arsenal at Pittsburgh is so well supplied with weapons, and has such ample capacity for producing the medicine for the insurgents.

THE UPRISING IN ILLINOIS.

Enthusiasm and Volunteering.

CAMP YATES.

COMPANIES IN THE FIELD.

We condense from a large number of letters on our table, for which we cannot make room, the following items of the Union Volunteer movement in Illinois:

A. J. Grover telegraphs us from EARLVILLE, LaSalle Co., that the people are on fire with enthusiasm, holding a meeting to sustain the government, volunteers rapidly enlisting. He adds that the ceremonies were very affecting, and strong men were melted to tears.

W. H. Bradbury writes from DWIGHT, Livingston county, that a most exciting meeting was held there on Wednesday evening, presided over by J. Train, Esq., and Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr. The nucleus of a company was formed on the spot and the money was paid down to furnish the necessary outfit and funds to start them off. Rousing cheers were given as each man presented himself to sign the muster roll.

At the little town of McLEAN, McLean Co., an enthusiastic meeting was held on Wednesday, participated in by men of all political creeds, in which it was unanimously resolved to sustain the government and to enter the field for that purpose, as soon as Gov. Yates should permit them to do so.

In TOULON, Stark Co., on the 15th an immense meeting was held, irrespective of party, presided over by Hon. E. N. Powell, and addressed by Hon. J. H. Howe, G. A. Gifford, Dr. Wm. Chamberlain, T. J. Henderson, Levi North and Alex. McCoy. Resolutions were passed pledging to the Government the lives, fortunes and sacred honors of the people of Stark county, in its conflict with traitors.

Thos. J. Hewitt of FORRESTON, Ogle Co., writes that a meeting was held there on the 15th, of the most stirring and gratifying character. It was addressed by Rev. E. O. Baxter and Rev. A. E. Hibbard. An enlistment roll was immediately opened and volunteers were rapidly recording their names to march to the defense of the Stars and Stripes.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in BLOOMINGTON met at Phoenix Hall on Wednesday evening. The people came out as one man. All party associations were flung to the winds. Several military companies commenced forming immediately.

At PEORIA on Wednesday there was a second meeting for the purpose of forwarding the enrolment of a volunteer company to be tendered to the Governor. John Durham presided, and during the evening forty-seven names were added to the roll. Nearly names enough for a company have already been obtained. One man walked in from the country, forty miles, for the purpose of enlisting. Great excitement prevails in the rural districts.

Five companies have been offered to the Governor from St. Clair county, by Ex-Gov. Koerner. Two are offered from Paris by Geo. W. Rives, one by Capt. Ben. Prentiss from Quincy, one by Dick Oglesby from Decatur, one by Edward Kitchell from Olney, three from Morgan county under Captains Wyatt, Adams and Dunlop, and the Lincoln Guards, Capt. Wyatt, of Logan.

Kane county is alive with volunteers. Capt. E. S. Joslyn of ELGIN holds his company of Continentals in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The AURORA Rangers have tendered themselves in a body to Capt. Barker's Company of dragoons in this city.

Bureau county has turned out in splendid style. Two companies from PRINCETON, one from BUDA and one from WYANET have reported themselves to Gov. Yates.

At MORRIS, Grundy county, on Monday evening, after a meeting of the wildest enthusiasm, a muster roll was opened and a company started. Twenty young men enlisted immediately.

At ALGONQUIN, McHenry county, on Monday, it was resolved by the entire population that they would raise a company of sixty-four men to be placed at the disposition of the Governor.

At JACKSONVILLE on the 16th a tremendous meeting was held. Gen. Murray McConnell made a ringing and patriotic speech. The Union Guards of Jacksonville have tendered themselves to the Governor.

At FREEPORT on the 18th the whole male population turned out to a meeting in Plymouth Hall, presided over by F. N. S. Brownley, Esq., the editors of the *Journal* and *Bulletin* acting as Secretaries. Speeches were made by L. D. Atkins, C. Betts, Wm. Wagner (in German), Rev. Mr. Ravlin, Rev. Mr. Leed, U. D. Meacham, S. W. Field, S. Waterbury and Dr. McKine—all breathing the sentiment of the old Revolution. A muster roll headed by L. D. Atkins, (State's Attorney) was presented and forty men immediately enlisted. On the following morning the company was filled up. A second company was then started. A company of cavalry is organizing in the western part of Stephenson county. Our informant adds "*We have no desire to outlive our Government. If that must fall,* WE AND OUR CHILDREN WILL FALL WITH IT."

At MT. MORRIS, Ogle Co., on the 18th, the drums were beating and nightly drills had commenced. A large number of students in the Rock River Seminary have enlisted for the war.

At GALESBURG on the 18th, an immense meeting was held, presided over by Ex-Mayor Dunn. Enlistments are being made rapidly—the Common Council intending to vote funds for the support of families of volunteers.

At GALENA on the 18th, a large number of patriotic citizens enrolled as volunteers.

At QUINCY, the City Guards have already tendered their services to the Governor, and a Home Guard has been started, in which O. H. Browning, Abraham Jonas, N. Bushnell, I. O. Woodruff, H. Asbury, J. G. Bernard, J. B. Gilpin and one hundred others have already enlisted.

A company of 86 men, composed almost entirely of farmers' sons, has been raised in the town of Sandwich, have tendered their services to Gen. Swift, and been accepted by him. Capt. L. H. Carr, an officer in the Mexican war, is the Captain. Over $5000 has been raised in the towns of Sandwich, Plano, and Somonauk to support the families of the soldiers while absent. This company of yeomen will give a good account of themselves.

From all the country of the Northwest one spirit alone prevails. Companies are every where forming. At Elgin, Kane county, the "Continentals," Capt. E. S. Joslyn, has been accepted. A Soldier's Families Fund of $900 per month during the war has been raised and will be increased, and the citizens have further raised $400 cash for uniforming the company, which is now being done in this city.

Messrs. A. D. Titsworth & Co., Clothiers, took *measures* on Saturday for five hundred uniforms, including the Dragoon corps and several out of town companies. They are ready to take as many more.

George A. Fuller is getting up a Cavalry Company of one hundred men to be called the Illinois Rangers. They commence enrolling this Monday morning.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN CHICAGO.

Stirring Scenes and Incidents.

[From our Extra of Sunday Morning.]

Saturday gave us bright spring weather, and saw our city the scene of increasing excitement, to which our entire community has given itself up. The war feeling everywhere is dominant and paramount over all others. In our houses, our workshops, our stores, at the corners of the streets, on 'Change, in church, everywhere military law has been declared the excelsior of all other topics. It engrosses all, overshadows business, conquers personal and party leanings, and leaves but one tie prominent—that of country.

The flag floats all over the city. There are no more flags to be had, or bought for love or money. None of our merchants have bunting left, and that the same rule prevails elsewhere may be known by the fact that the New York houses report the supply exhausted, and none to be had for four weeks. This dearth in Chicago does not occur to the detriment of a splendid display of national designs. They meet the eye in every direction, and a new love has been awakened for the old Stars and Stripes, since traitors have assailed them.

There is no reservation and distinction of sect, creed or denomination, and many of our churches are finding some of their best young men, and most efficient workers for good, in the ranks, and zealous to give a good account of themselves. In one of our West Side Churches, at a conference meeting a few evenings since, one of the brethren of the plainer sort, in his prayer used language very nearly the following: "O Lord thou knowest that we have fulfilled thy law. They have smitten us on the one cheek and we have turned the other, and they have not forborne to smite us on that, and now, O Lord, strengthen thou our arms, and give us success, that we may put them utterly to rout,"—to this our entire community are saying "Amen." The people, young and old, are moving to such end.

RESERVE CORPS.

Our streets resound with the call for volunteers for the war, and we are glad to know that the response is cheerful and hearty. Many hundreds of our gallant citizens may in a few days be in active service.

A larger number may be wanted within a short time. In order to meet the possible demand, it is proposed that all who feel an interest, in the defence of the Government, (and who does not?) meet in the Supervisors' Room, Court House, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Col. Tucker of the 60th Regiment will be present and give such instructions as may be needed. The design is to form a Reserve Corps, and at once obtain all the military knowledge and practice possible, with a view of forming companies and regiments, so as to be fully prepared for any future emergency.

We have referred to the action proposed by means of our older citizens in the direction of forming a military company from those exempt from military duty on account of age. The following gives further information concerning

"THE OLD GUARD."

Pursuant to a call in the daily papers of this date, a large meeting of citizens of Chicago was held at the Real Estate Rooms of J. H. Rees, Esq., No. 48 Dearborn St., on Saturday evening, the 20th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Military Company to be known as the "Home Guard," to be composed of persons over 45 years of age.

The meeting was called to order by Andrew Akin, Esq., when Col. Wm. Hatchings was chosen Chairman, and Andrew Akin, Esq. Secretary. The Chair stated the object of the meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks, when on motion of P. L. Yoe, Esq., it was unanimously resolved that the corps be composed exclusively of persons of 45 years of age and upwards.

On motion of Luther Nichols, Esq., resolved that the names of persons who have signed the muster roll be furnished the daily papers for publication, and that we meet again on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Circuit Court Room, for the furtherance of this object.

THE IRISH REGIMENT.

A meeting was held at North Market Hall on Saturday evening, which fully tested its capacity. It was made up exclusively of Irish citizens, who are forming an Irish regiment. It was a most stirring and patriotic affair. Speeches were made by Capt. James A. Mulligan, Philip Conley, Daniel Mellroy, Capt. Owen Stewart, Capt. C. Walsh, Henry S. Fitch, Esq., and others. The talk was all patriotism, and so will be the action.

It is designed to enrol an Infantry regiment one thousand strong. Capt. C. Walsh opens his office and muster rolls at Daniels' cigar store under the Matteson House to-day, and the list will fill up rapidly. Several hundred names are already enrolled, and these good men, many of them well drilled in old companies.

Capt. Walsh himself has seen service in Florida and Mexico, and says he will serve under the same old flag again. The Irish regiment will be heard from when called for.

CAPT. KELLOGG'S COMPANY.

Capt. Kellogg's Company is full, and the list shows over one hundred picked men. They are a fine solid looking corps, and made up of young men of intelligence and spirit. One or two instances deserve to be noted in connection with this command. Dr. Rowland enlists as surgeon to the corps, his wife goes as a nurse, and the Dr. has a brother in the ranks.

In the same Company are the three Williams brothers, Isaiah, Asa, and Lyman, the two former long and well known in our city police departments. They are from the Old Bay State, and come of good stock. Two other of their brothers, Almon and George, were in the Deerfield and Hadley Companies of the Massachusetts regiment attacked in Baltimore. Thus five brothers of one family are now bearing arms for the Government. They are lineal descendants of old time soldiers. One was a companion in arms of Putnam, another fell at Eutaw Springs in fighting the battles of the South, the same South that is now in arms and traitorous rebellion.

Capt. Kellogg's Company now await marching orders.

CAPT. BARKER'S DRAGOONS.

We looked in at Capt. C. W. Barker's drill room on Saturday. He has a splendid body of men 140 strong. At their armory on Saturday evening they held a meeting, when T. B. Carter, in behalf of the Chicago Bible Society, presented Capt. Barker with a beautifully bound Bible, and to each of the corps a testament. The Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Patterson, have given the company a choicely selected Religious Library of 200 volumes. This morning the company are to attend church at Rev. Mr. Cox's Church, the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal.

At the meeting on Saturday evening, Geo. W. Gage, Esq., made a brief and excellent speech, in behalf of the War Committee, and the intention of that Committee to take care of the families of the soldiers who go the war.

CAPT. FRED. HARDING'S COMPANY.

At the Theatre, on Saturday evening, J. H. McVicker presented to Capt. Harding's Company an elegant silk flag, bearing the motto, "Retaliation—No mercy to Traitors." This fulfils the generous manager's pledge to the first company received and filled up. Capt. Harding's command reported themselves at head quarters on Saturday and received their arms. They will probably leave for Springfield at once.

THE CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Capt. James Smith, a thorough officer and soldier, takes command of the Chicago Light Artillery now in full rank. They are ready to march instantly on orders, and have an abundance of ammunition, round shot and canister for immediate service. It is a most commendable act that of the brothers.—A. R. & G. H. Miller, hardware dealers, No. 237 State street, who were called upon Friday night by Gen. Swift, summoned their workmen and manufactured 400 canisters, *gratis*, for instant use. Such action is deserving of the highest credit.

The following are the officers of the Chicago Light Artillery Company:

James Smith, Captain.
Chas. M. Willard, 1st Lieutenant.
Frank Morgan, 2d Lieutenant.
John R. Botsford, 3d Lieutenant.

They will present themselves for inspection at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE GERMANS AND SCANDINAVIANS.

The liberty loving Germans and Scandinavians are out in force and have numerous recruiting stations. A muster roll held by Otto H. Matz, Esq., contains the list of many of our most prominent and spirited young Germans.

The Union Cadets, a Zouave corps, organized from the Turners, have baggage and arms packed, and their Armory at Kinzie Hall was thronged all day Saturday with their friends and relatives, leave-taking, with numerous most affecting scenes. The corps now only await orders to move at once. They will soon be called for.

THE BIBLE AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Chicago Bible Society have donated a Bible to each of our Chicago volunteers. There is a vast amount of excellent military information in that "book of books," between whose lids cannot be found one word in support of a disgraceful peace, quiet, purchased by loss of liberty, a folding of the hands when a nation is imperilled. It is a military history of earth's greatest heroes, of conquests whose Christianity was carried forward, humanity advanced and strengthened, mighty men who, amid other victories, conquered themselves. A military camp on the Bible plan is a fortress. The Chicago Bible Society's armament is a substantial one, if brought into service.

SUNDAY AND ITS SCENES.

THE CLERGY ON THE CRISIS.

[From our Extra of Monday.]

Sunday, usually well observed in our ordinarily quiet community, was a day of great stir and excitement frequent and all pervading. The war spirit, war news, and war preparations engrossed every thing. The day was throughout a scene of din and bustle; the streets thronged with eager spectators, and the rush being now here and now there as incidents called.

The chief point of interest, thronged all day, was on Wells street, between Lake and South Water, the Headquarters of Gen. Swift and the War Committee, where the most active operations were in progress, many willing hands pushing them forward. Rogers Fowler, has been appointed Commissary General, and his department was thoroughly attended to. Camp equipage, blankets, tents, provisions were rapidly accumulated, sought out from all quarters of the city. The merchants in the trade for the lumber regions found their stock in demand, and express wagons traveled busily in all directions, bringing in the material to be so speedily the adjuncts of a soldier's life, to our Chicago troops.

THE INSPECTION.

At an early hour in the forenoon the muskets, rifles and carabines, of our various armories were placed in the hands of the volunteers, who thus armed were drawn up in line on Wells street, the right resting midway on the block between Lake and Randolph streets, in double rank, when Col. Baldwin entered upon his duties as Brigadier Inspector. Many of the arms were condemned at once, and given into the armorer's hands; others passable were examined, and directions given for their immediate preparation.

A large quantity of ammunition was prepared, both artillery and for muskets and rifles. The soldiers were equipped, supplied with five days' rations and with full ammunition chests, seven hundred troops left by the Illinois Central last evening. These companies are the LIGHT ARTILLERY, Capt. James Smith, 120 men, with six brass field pieces and two howitzers. The LINCOLN RIFLES, Capt. Michalony, 84 men, a gallant corps of Hungarians, brimful of fight and liberty-loving to the death. Many of them saw service in '48, and the majority of them are well drilled soldiers. The "UNION CADETS," 84 men, made up from the German Turners and so excellent material for troops. Capt. Harding's Company of Infantry, 100 men.

THEIR DEPARTURE.

Many of these are fresh recruits, but going at once into camp, under competent drill masters, will come forward rapidly. They are a force worthy of our city, and will do their duty without flinching. The scene at the Illinois Central Railroad was a thrilling one as the hour of departure drew near. Parents crowded about to bid good-bye to sons, wives to take leave of husbands, sisters of brothers, lovers parted, friends exchanged farewells. It was bringing the war home closely to hearts and homes, the departure of these troops. An immense concourse of spectators were present, who gave them a parting cheer as the long train of 26 cars, drawn by two engines, moved slowly out along the pier.

The most active preparations will continue in enrolling and bringing into form the other companies, filled up, or newly organized, and within the next two or three weeks, by the time arms are secured, there will be upwards of twenty-five hundred volunteers ready in Chicago to serve their country wherever she may call.

About 6¼ o'clock, Companies A, (Captain Harding), and Company B, (Captain Clybourne), of Col. Scott's Zouave Regiment, left their Armory and marched to the Lake Shore Depot, where they embarked in the cars of the Ill. Central for their rendezvous appointed. A salute was fired by the Howitzer Corps attached to the Zouave Regiment. The other companies of the Regiment, ten in all, enrolling 1000 men will be filled up within two weeks. One entire company, Captain Stockton commanding, was made up on Saturday, and was present at the National Hall Rally.

The troops that left last evening are under command of Gen. R. K. Swift of the 2nd Brigade, and his staff, Col. Baldwin, Major Griffin, Maj. Osborne, and Col. J. R. Scott, commanding; Capt. J. D. Webster, Paymaster, Dr. Henry Wardner, Surgeon.

There were two services of the day and evening to which we would our space allowed more extended notice. These were the great Union Prayer Meeting at National Hall at 4 P. M., and the Discourse to Young Men at Metropolitan Hall last evening, by Rev. J. L. Corning of Plymouth Congregational Church, attended by 2500 persons, and a most impressive occasion, the theme being "The Character of the Christian Patriot." Both these above called together very large audiences and were memorable by the emotions elicited.

Others of our city clergymen discussed the war and its causes well and fearlessly. Many of our citizens gave up the day to good works in the direction of aiding our soldiers and the cause. The lady boarders at the Stewart House, corner of State and Washington streets, were engaged during the whole of the Sabbath in making lint for the Zouave regiment. A commendable undertaking and worthy of emulation.

At Rev. Mr. Collyer's church, the Second Unitarian, the preacher selected for his text the pregnant passage—

Luke 22:36—"And he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one."

Mr. Collyer deduced therefrom a bold and no "uncertain note" in behalf of the war, as may be imagined.

At St. James' Church, the eloquent rector, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, preached one of the most effective and powerful of appeals to patriotism and self-sacrifice in the cause of the country. The organist introduced the National airs, and the entire congregation joined in singing "America."

At several of our Mission Sabbath Schools the little folks sang, with a will, the "Star Spangled Banner." At some of the schools affecting parting scenes took place where teachers had enlisted in the holy cause of their country.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the first Presbyterian Church, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, pastor, last evening the organ front was draped with a beautiful American flag, and a large audience were in attendance. The preacher chose his text from

MATT. 10:34—"Think not that I am come to send peace on the earth. I come not to send peace, but a sword."

ST PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. W. H. Ryder the pastor delivered lectures both morning and evening, at St. Paul's upon the crisis. Of that in the morning we have no report, as by general request it will be repeated next Sunday evening. It looked the state of our troubles fairly in the face, and by lucid statement of the essential facts, showed that there must be no flinching, and could be no compromise. Some who were present have represented the service as one of the most impressive they ever witnessed. The entire congregation was moved to tears, and could hardly restrain their enthusiasm as the speaker contrasted the scenes at Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, with the scene in Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

The sermon in the evening was upon Patriotism. The text was from

Psalms 137: 5, 6—"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem to my chief joy."

General Order.

[By Telegraph.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP YATES, SPRINGFIELD, April 20th, 1861.

The Sheriffs of this State are hereby directed to collect all arms, equipments and cannon in their respective counties, and hold the same subject to my order, except those required by actual volunteers.

JOHN WOOD, *Quartermaster General.*

Hurrah for Little Grundy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MORRIS, Ill., April 20.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Our Board of Supervisors in extra session, have just appropriated $3,000, by a unanimous vote, for the equipment of our troops.

W. C. RANDALL.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 19.

The offices of the Governor and Adjutant General have been thronged all day by men from various parts of the State, intent on military business.

Captain J. B. Wyman, who has been appointed Assistant-Adjutant General, furnishes the following list of companies offered to-day:

One company each from Pekin, Elgin, Rock Island, Alton, Vandalia, Effingham, La Salle, Danville, Galena, Paris, and Capt. Kellogg's Company, Chicago.

Capt. W. D. Wyatt, of Lincoln, arrived this evening, with his command of 100 men, and was escorted to quarters at Camp Yates by the Zouave Grays, Lieut. Moffitt, commanding.

There are now sixty-one companies positively, and eight conditionally accepted, with a number of offers yet unconsidered.

Gen. Dunlap, Quarter Master, is using all endeavors to obtain arms sufficient for the troops, and his assistants are collecting them from disbanded Companies all over the State and sending them to the arsenals here every day.

The news from Baltimore this evening created a great sensation. Rumors of an expected outbreak in St. Louis are afloat, and all combine to inflame the war spirit of our people.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 21, 1861.

Quarters here to-night for four thousand men.

Volunteers with full ranks, who are accepted, are requested to complete their organization and repair here immediately, with their arms.

Regiments are full, but keep up the enlistments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBELLION.

SCENES AND EVENTS AT BALTIMORE.

The People Aroused.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE CLIMAX APPROACHING.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The Melville Bridge on the Northern Central Railroad, between Woodbury and Mt. Washington, has been burnt down. It is reported that the Northern soldiers are at the Relay House, on that Road. A bridge on the Northern Central Road and one on Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad are also gone.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The 7th regiment of New York and the Massachusetts men are at Baltimore R. R. Depot. The cars are getting ready for the conveyance of the troops. A second dispatch says they were to go by Railroad to Havre de Grace, thence by water to Annapolis, Maryland.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Railroad bridge, three miles north of Baltimore is reported to be burning. All the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace have been destroyed or rendered useless. The Pantheon train, due in Philadelphia at 11 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The 7th Regiment of New York, and others, are still at the Baltimore depot.

BALTIMORE, April 19—Evening.—The Philadelphians, who, unequipped and unarmed, remained in the last car at the Station, were assaulted with stones and other missiles, and some were slightly wounded. The train was taken back. Quite a number escaped to the city, but having no uniform, were not recognized. The reported difficulty on the road between here and Washington, is incorrect. It is understood that all reached Washington in safety, except the Philadelphians, who were taken back. At the meeting this evening, the Mayor announced that the Presidents of the Roads had promised, that they would bring no more troops this way. It can scarcely be true that any of the Railroad bridges are to be blown up to prevent the passage of trains.

PARTICULARS OF YESTERDAY'S COLLISION.

20 cars, containing a Massachusetts Regiment, arrived at the depot without disembarking soldiers from the train. The several cars had horses attached and about nine were drawn from Pratt street to Canton station, the first six without creating disturbance. For some reason the horses attached to the 7th car were taken off at Pratt street bridge, and the car moved without their aid to Canton.

A short distance from Gay street, between Gay and Frederick streets, a number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street and just at the moment when the car reached Gay street, were engaged in removing cobble stones—some 30 or 40 men assembled there, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurled bitter taunts at Northern Black Republicans. This continued for several minutes, when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards, almost every window was broken, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance, hurling stones.

The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car, apparently being empty, reached the station with only one window broken. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland.

A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track. After the first train had passed, one was observed on Pratt street bridge, when obstructions were thrown in the way, and a portion of the track was taken up. Observing this, the cars were turned back to the President-street depot, and the men disembarked and prepared to march through the city. Mayor Brown, with a number of police, appeared at their head, and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and on reaching Center Market, an immense concourse of people closed in behind them, and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay street, where the track had been taken up, a large crowd of men armed with paving stones, and showered them on their heads with such force that several of the men were knocked down.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets, a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants, and several were wounded. The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect in two or three instances. After they reached Calvert street they succeeded in checking their pursuers by a rapid fire, which brought down two or three. When they reached Howard street, another large crowd was collected. Some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on down Howard street towards the depot.

It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the tracks near the Main Depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Co. came up at a rapid rate, filled with the soldiers. This car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all of which were occupied by the military, in all eleven companies, bringing an aggregate of 800 men. As soon as the train arrived, some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, but no overt act was committed. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers.

A few minutes after the train left, a discharge of fire-arms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of infantry from one of the Northern States, about 150 strong, was seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars. Some assaulted the command with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets.

A crowd broke into the warehouse of Patterson & Walford on Long Dock, this evening, and took therefrom some 500 rifles and swords. Squads are parading the streets fully armed, on the look out for the militia from the North, who are expected to arrive to-night. All the city military, have been ordered to meet on Monument square, and are now assembling.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Col. Small's regiment, arrived back here last night. Six men were wounded by the stones thrown at them by the mob at Baltimore. A large number are missing, who separated from their comrades during the affray.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Armed men are moving in every direction. The Mayor and Governor have notified the President that no more troops can pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way.

Bridges on the Northern Central Railroad have been destroyed.

The number killed yesterday, were eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers; and wounded, four citizens and eight soldiers.

The President replies that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore, provided that they are allowed to pass around the city without molestation.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 19.—The report of the assault on the Massachusetts Regiment at Baltimore, occasioned much excitement among the troops at Camp Curtin. They swore terrible vengeance. 2,000 troops are here. Two Ohio regiments reached here to-night, and stay over until their marching orders are ready to march.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20.

Whereas, an armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of the Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, perilling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy; and whereas, adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as able and efficient as it should be for the common defense of the State and General Government; and whereas, an occasion so extraordinary requires prompt legislative action; therefore I, by virtue of the power vested in me, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, and require the members to meet at their respective Houses, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, April 30th, at noon, there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigencies may demand.

(Signed) ANDREW G. CURTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The Massachusetts regiment which arrived here yesterday has gone direct to Washington by the Keystone State.

The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore Road. No trains are leaving here for Wilmington.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Twenty-five hundred men were in Camp Curtin last night. Six thousand stand of arms have been received from Pittsburgh. Three Ohio companies arrived to-day, and five hundred more will be here this afternoon.

The orders of Governor Dennison, recalling the Ohio troops, have been countermanded. Eleven hundred will arrive to-morrow. Fears are entertained that Maryland volunteers will make a demonstration on Chambersburg.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Gen. Keim and staff arrived to-night to take charge of the troops. He left Washington this morning, travelling 18 miles by carriage from Baltimore. Judge Wilmot accompanied him. They found five bridges destroyed on the Central Railroad. Sherman's and another battery have arrived here.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Some soldiers just escaped from Harper's Ferry, report the destruction of the arms and buildings as being complete. Seven thousand Virginians are there, and 5,000 more are expected. Their design is to invade Maryland, making Mason and Dixon's Line the line of warfare.

It is reported that the President will call additional troops from faithful States, to make up the deficiency caused by the refusal of States to furnish their quota.

A party of armed workmen leave to-morrow to repair bridges on the Baltimore Railroad.

It is said that Trimble, formerly President of the Road, was shot dead by a man who attempted to defend the property of the Road.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The police seized quantity of contraband goods for the South. The parties will be arrested and tried for treason. The goods were directed to Jackson, Miss., via Memphis.

It is reported that the Baltimoreans demanded the surrender of Fort McHenry and threatened to attack it. The commander replied, "If compelled to defend it, he should fire on the city."

It is said that Gen. Cadwallader's mansion, 19 miles from Baltimore, has been fired.

Two steamers have been taken possession of for the government.

The Massachusetts regiment have reached Annapolis and are stationed there to hold the junction of the road and communication with Washington.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—1,800 troops, including 600 Ohio troops, have arrived since yesterday. The people of Chambersburg are fortifying against invasion.

2,000 troops go by the midnight train to the first bridge *en route* for Baltimore on the Northern Central. They will be followed by 800 regulars, Sherman's Battery and two thousand volunteers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Chesapeake will sail this afternoon for Norfolk with 250 seamen for the navy yard. The Monticello will sail this afternoon for Norfolk with 100 marines; from thence to Washington.

A dispatch from Col. Lefferts, says the 7th regiment left Philadelphia by rail, for Havre de Grace, thence to embark by steamer for Annapolis.

Governor Morgan has ordered the Sixth, Twelfth, and Seventy-first Regiments to go to Washington by steamer, unless railroad communication is open.

A private dispatch from Baltimore says the Union men have no hope unless the Government occupies the city with an overpowering force.

The Scott Life Guard, numbering 1,000 men, has proceeded to Governor's Island. The Government has also chartered the steamers James Adger and Marion. They sail to-morrow night.

Californians resident in this city and State are about to form a mounted company for the service of the Government.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has supplied their vessels with cannon, muskets, cutlasses and ammunition, to ensure protection to passengers and treasure. Orders went out some time since to sheath their bows with iron so as to enable them to run down privateers or pirates which may attempt their capture.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The tug Mercury has been chartered and armed by the Government to be stationed at the Narrows, to examine all vessels.

Ellsworth's Regiment of Fire Zouaves were mustered to-day for active service.

The steamer State of Maine arrived from Norfolk, having landed the Massachusetts Regiment at Fort Monroe. She reports the steamer M. B. [illegible] landing Boston Regiment.

The Fifth Regiment and a company of Flying Artillery arrived here to-day; also a battalion of Rifles. They leave on the De Soto to-morrow.

All the steamers of the Savannah line have been chartered by Government. The 6th, 12th and 71st N. Y. regiment—3,000 men—left at noon on the Baltic and Cuyler. The Harriet Lane goes with sealed orders. The Seventh regiment reached Annapolis safely.

NEW YORK, April 21.—There was great excitement in the harbor as Gov. Sprague and the Rhode Island Regiment left on the Ariel this morning.

Archbishop Hughes suspended the Stars and Stripes over his dwelling. Sons of the most eminent citizens, and also many gentlemen of foreign birth, are enlisting to defend the Union.

There is no communication with Baltimore or Washington to-night. Doubtless stopped by order of the Government. No fears for the safety of Washington.

TROY, April 21.—Gen. Wool leaves for New York, making it head-quarters of the department of the East.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Business was suspended yesterday to attend the Union meeting. It was the largest meeting ever known in this city. Speeches were made by John A. Dix, Senator Baker, Robert J. Walker, Fernando Wood, Washington Hunt, John Cochrane, and many other. New York is an unit for the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 21.—Fletcher Webster, a son of Daniel Webster, addressed a vast meeting in State street. It was intensely enthusiastic. He has raised a regiment to be commanded by himself.

In six hours Massachusetts has furnished five Regiments of Infantry, a Battalion of Rifles, and a Company of Flying Artillery.

Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, sent an answer to the Governor of Massachusetts, saying, "that owing to communication being stopped between here and Philadelphia, he cannot send the bodies of the men killed in the riot here; but shall embalm and keep them subject to your order. I, and the Governor, regret the affair as much as any one. Our people viewed it as an invasion. The authorities exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent it, but it was impossible. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have war of section. Baltimore claims the right to pay all expenses."

Gov. Andrew replied that he was overwhelmed with surprise that the peaceful march of American citizens over the highway to defend the common country should be deemed aggression to Baltimoreans.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, April 20.—1,000 stand of arms have been furnished citizens of Leavenworth from the Arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and the Commander of that post has accepted the services of 300 volunteers of this city to guard the Arsenal pending the arrival of the troops from Fort Kearny. All quiet here save preparations for possible contingencies.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—Gen. Runyon has received orders for one regiment. He will send the first regiment, 1,000 strong, to Washington on Tuesday next. The Common Council will provide for the families of volunteers. About 150 military companies stand ready to march in Newark alone.

The New Jersey State Bank has offered the State $50,000. Other banks offer as much as is required.

MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 21.—There were only 160 muskets, nearly 200 rifles and three cannon taken from the arsenal in Clay county, and they were only taken to protect the citizens from any roving bands of freebooters that may attack the country. A receipt was given for them, and they will be returned when demanded by the proper authorities. Other cannon and guns there were not taken.

ST. JOSEPH, April 20.—To-day the secession flag was unfurled, and carried through the streets by a mounted company. After which it was raised on Market Square without disturbance or enthusiasm. Considerable excitement is manifest, and secession is the prevailing sentiment.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—The Missourians seized the U. S. Arsenal at Liberty at 10 A. M., and garrisoned it with 160 men. There is an immense secession meeting here to-day. Thousands from adjoining in Missouri and Kansas were present. [illegible] decorated with secession flags.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April [illegible].—Troops are still pouring in. There are [illegible] at Camp Morton. The Governor has [illegible] the President [illegible]

Another arrived [illegible] [illegible] to muster the troops [illegible]

MILITARY BUSINESS.

[From the State Journal, 19th.]

CAMP YATES.—The place fixed upon as the camping ground, or rendezvous for the soldiers in Springfield, is the County Fair Grounds, west of the city. The camp will be designated as Camp Yates, in honor of the commander-in-chief. There is ample room for parade ground, and as it probably will be impossible to procure a sufficient number of tents immediately, the buildings on the grounds will be turned into temporary barracks. Six thousand troops encamped in our city will be a sight worthy of being witnessed, as it has never before occurred.

EX-GOV. JOHN WOOD, of Quincy, has, we understand, been tendered the office of Commissary General, and John S. Bradford, T. J. V. Owen, John Armstrong and Geo. R. Weber, of this city, have been named as assistants. The nominations are ones "eminently fit to be made."

The following are the companies reported yesterday, with the names of the captains when they were given, and of the person reporting them in other cases:

Counties.	Name.	Captain.
Sangamon	Spring'd Zouave Grays	John Cook.
Adams	City Guards, (Quincy)	B. M. Prentiss.
Macon	Decatur, reported by	R. J. Oglesby.
Logan	Lincoln G'rds (Lincoln)	W. D. Wyatt.
Edgar	Paris, (2com) reported by	Geo. W. Rives.
Sangamon	Springfield	Wm. Sands.
Madison	Alton	John Kuhn.
Richland	Olney	John Lynch.
Morgan	Hardin Light Guards	C. H. Adams.
St. Clair	Belleville	W. S. Thomas.
Kane	Aurora	A. Jenks.
LaSalle	Mendota	— Crooker.
	Malden	N. B. Page.
Bureau	Princeton	S. A. Paddock.
do	Princeton	F. R. Farris.
do	Wyanet	C. A. Barry.
do	Buda	N. Holton.
Henry	Kewanee	W. T. West.
do	[illegible]	W. S. Wain.
Marshall	Lacon	F. B. Shaw.
Pike	Griggsville	J. S. Barnard.
McLean	Bloomington, rep'd by	Harvey Hogg.
Morgan	Jacksonville	H. F. Woods.
Cook	Chicago	F. Harding.
do	Chicago	C. W. Barker.
do	10 com. Wash'n Reg. entire	
Montgom'y	Hillsboro	J. K. Phillips.
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Danl Grass.
Montgom'y	Litchfield	R. M. Hunt.
Winnebago	Rockford Zouaves	G. Nevins.

SPRINGFIELD THE RENDEZVOUS.—By order of Governor Yates, Springfield has been designated as the place of rendezvous for the Illinois volunteers. In a few days the brave fellows will be in our city, and we would earnestly urge upon our citizens to show them every courtesy and kindness in their power. Our volunteers are about to endure privation, fatigue and hardship, and risk their lives in defence of our Government and our liberties, and the least we can do is to make their short stay with us pleasant to them. Let our conduct toward them be such that they will ever look back to their encampment here with feelings of pleasure.

[From the Illinois State Journal, 20th.]

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES.—The Adjutant General's office, in the State House, began yesterday to assume quite a military appearance, an orderly in full uniform being stationed outside the door, and military men constantly coming and going. Capt. James H. Adams, of the Hardin Light Guard, Jacksonville, has been detailed to act as Gen. Mather's assistant, and his skill and energy contribute much to the prompt transaction of the business of the department. Ten additional companies yesterday offered their services, as follows:

COUNTY.	NAME.	CAPTAIN.
Coles	Mattoon	Jas. H. Cunningham.
Montgomery	Bunker Hill	J. F. Cummings.
Macon	Decatur	John P. Post.
Adams	Quincy Rifles	H. Sarver.
Coles	Charleston	W. S. Marshall.
Grundy	Morris	J. W. Newport.
St. Clair	Belleville	Augustus Mersy.
Cook	Chicago	Jas. R. Hugunin.
LaSalle	Highland Rifles	H. H. Carter.
Peoria	National Blues	Chas. E. Dennison.

This makes a total of fifty companies offered before the close of the second day after the Governor's call.

MORE SUPPLIES.—The Commissary Board yesterday concluded the purchase of the following supplies for the troops at Camp Yates, a portion of which have been delivered.

5,000 pounds bacon; 5,000 do. pickled pork; 5 barrels flour; 5 do. vinegar; 1,000 pounds soap; 500 pounds candles; 30 bushels salt; 25 sacks coffee; 7,200 pounds sugar; 5 barrels pickles; 150 bushels potatoes; 5 barrels beans; 1 tierce rice; 5 boxes ground pepper.

The contract for furnishing beef has not yet been awarded.

CAIRO—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

A private dispatch from Cairo yesterday informs us that everything is quiet there, and the Union feeling overwhelmingly strong.

The *Southern Illinoisan* of Shawneetown has the following cheering intelligence:

"EGYPT PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT.—We hear that Capt. M. K. Lawler, an old veteran who led two companies from Gallatin county, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war, contemplates raising a company to aid in quelling the Southern rebellion against the Government.

We are informed that a company has been enrolled and organized in the neighboring county of Wabash, and is ready to march Southward whenever called upon by the proper authorities.

The people of Southern Illinois are as a body steadfast in their devotion to the old Union, and will never consent to see the stars and stripes dishonored at the hands of traitors, either at home or abroad."

A Crack Regiment.

New York city sends to the scene of conflict her crack regiment, the gallant and soldier-like Seventh. This regiment is the pride and favorite of all New Yorkers. It is the best drilled, armed and equipped corps in the United States. The men are drawn from the most respectable classes in the Empire city. Many of the privates are sons of millionaires; a large number are taken from the professional walks, and the residue mostly from mercantile pursuits. But they are not enervated or dissipated dandies. On the contrary, they are athletic, robust and temperate men. Hard gymnastic exercise constitutes a part of their military discipline. Probably no regiment that will be mustered into the service of the Government will endure more fatigue, or give a better account of itself on the field of battle, not excepting the Fireman Zouaves of the same city. The Seventh started for Washington last night, 1,000 strong. There belong to the regiment a squadron of dragoons, a battery of flying artillery, and a corps of sappers and miners. The right infantry companies are armed with best Minie rifles. The Seventh is a complete army in itself. The most perfect discipline and order prevail.

The War Spirit in Western Pennsylvania.

An iron-founder in Pittsburgh, [illegible] to an iron house in this city that "Old Pennsylvania is in a blaze. The business men in the Iron City have entirely suspended operations, and the attention of all is given wholly to war preparations. Traitors have to leave the city in hot haste, as every lamp-post is hung with a rope and noose at the end, with the striking motto of 'Death to Traitors' attached. There is a large home guard forming here, to be ready for a new call, and an active vigilance committee to watch for traitors and stop any arms, ammunition, or supplies for the rebels."

Cincinnati a Military Encampment.

Not less than ten thousand men must have been drilling in this city last night. The excitement increases daily, and all classes are preparing to fight if necessary, for the preservation of the Union, and to wipe out the indignity offered to our flag in the attack on Ft. Sumter.

The war spirit reached an unprecedented height in the city last night. The preparations of the companies that leave for Columbus this morning, caused an extraordinary stir at the armories. They were drilling in at least fifty places. Everybody is marching in military style—heads up, toes out, little fingers touching the seam of the pantaloons, shoulders square, eyes cast on the ground fifteen steps in advance.—*Cin. Gaz. 19th inst.*

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law, now therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of *seventy-five thousand*, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of the National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to re-possess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this [illegible] day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor's Message, telegraphed to us entire, has the ring of true patriotism. Its recommendations are such as will meet the cordial approval of every loyal man in Illinois; and we hope to see them put into the form of law without a moment's unnecessary delay.

CAPT. BEN. PRENTISS.

The fact that Ben. Prentiss, of Quincy, now Colonel of the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers, has been appointed to the command of the State forces at Cairo, will be peculiarly gratifying to all who know his high qualifications for the delicate and difficult duties which he is called upon to perform. He is a good soldier and an excellent and humane man. We congratulate his men upon their good luck in falling into his hands.

A SPECK OF WAR.

Apprehensions were entertained at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, yesterday, for the safety of their bridge at the crossing of the Big Muddy, at a point in Jackson county, seventy-five miles north of Cairo. It was reported by telegraph that the disaffected in that neighborhood were endeavoring to raise a body of men sufficiently large to drive off the infantry company commanded by Capt. Mihalotzy just stationed at that place. Fifty more men, well armed, were at once dispatched to the seat of war; and probably one company detailed for duty at Cairo, was stopped to give Capt. Mihalotzy all required support. When the telegraph office closed last night, no disturbance had taken place; and we are safe, no doubt, in assuming that there will be no trouble hereafter.

ABOUT NORFOLK.

We do not believe that the *Merrimac* is among the vessels reported as being scuttled and sunk at Norfolk, or rather Gosport, Navy Yard. Capt. Pendergrast would have towed her out at any cost or hazard. She is a fine forty-gun, screw frigate, nearly new. The others are better at the bottom than on the surface. The *Pennsylvania* never made but one voyage, and that from New York to Norfolk. The *Raritan* is a tub; the *Columbus* and the *Delaware* were built, one in 1819, and the other in 1820, and neither was worth more than the value of the old iron in it. The chivalry are welcome to raise the lot, and use them if they can.

THE WAY TO MANAGE TRAITORS.

Civil war is inaugurated. We cannot tolerate a fire in the rear of our volunteers who have already rushed to the rescue of their country. While we cheerfully concede that patriotism alone is sufficient to sustain our glorious old banner, yet as a matter of precaution, we ask of the General Assembly now in session, this boon,—that they shall invest the Governor with power to draft the traitors, secessionists, semi-traitors, &c. in our midst, and thus compel them to show their colors. They must adopt one of three alternatives: 1st, swear allegiance; 2d, leave the State; or, 3d, be hung.

AN EYE OPENER.

The magnificent manner in which the loyal States have rallied to the support of the Government, placing at its disposal men and money without limit, strikes the Secessionists with amazement. It is something they never believed possible. They had put their trust in Northern partisan divisions. They supposed the people of the "Hireling States," as they scornfully denominated the North, were too pusillanimous to be patriotic, and too cowardly to fight in defense of the Constitution and the Republic. But the uprising of the past week has rudely rent this delusion, and opened their eyes when too late, that the luxury of treason must be dearly paid for. Bluster and insolence will not shield them from the wrath to come.

OCCUPATION OF CAIRO.

The State of Illinois in the occupation of Cairo by a body of her own troops, performs a duty that she could not safely nor honorably neglect. That place is the extreme Southern point of free territory. About in the latitude of Norfolk, Virginia, it is subject to hostile invasion from either Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri; and once in the hands of a few hundred determined men having command of half a dozen pieces of artillery, it could not, owing to the peculiar features of the place, be recovered without great cost and considerable loss of life. Fortunately the Governor has not waited for such an untoward event. It is now in possession of loyal and discreet force, sent there with no hostile purpose, with no intent to insult or overawe either of our neighboring States; but as a measure of safety in view of contingencies that may arise. We know not what orders have been given to the commander of the troops; but we presume that his duties will be confined to the preservation of the peace and to the seizing of shipments down the road, which are contraband of war. His duties will be delicate and arduous; but no doubt, guided by his pacific instructions, he will so discharge them that no one will be aggrieved.

Our special despatches from Springfield this morning say that additional companies left Camp Yates last evening for some place unknown. We take it for granted that they, as well as the Alton company, of which we have intelligence, will be added to the force at Cairo. If our conjecture is well founded, the number of men there will not be far from one thousand, with ten pieces of artillery. These we take it, when snugly entrenched within the levee which completely surrounds the town, will be enough to hold it against any force that Louisville or Memphis may send against them.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

Our dispatches say that the Border States are about to call a halt and propose a compromise. Gentlemen of the Border States, you have played yourselves out. When you and the confederated traitors, whom you have been encouraging and protecting, get ready to do your duty as honest and loyal citizens, under the laws which you have aided in making, then no compromise will be needed. Every musket will be stacked, and the volunteers now gathering will return to their usual vocations, and you will have profound peace as long as you desire it. All other compromises are ill-timed, out of place and insulting. Restore Sumter, bring back the arms and money that have been stolen, disband your troops, repeal your secession ordinances, punish the Baltimore murderers of [illegible] men, surrender the traitors who have fanned this secession flame, give up all the Government fortresses, mints, hospitals, custom houses and revenue cutters, make amends for injuries done to the persons and property of private citizens, call in your pirates who have been invited to plunder our commerce on the high seas, and give guarantees for your future good behavior, and the business would be done. Nothing else is needed, nothing less can be accepted.

Possibly all these have been deferred too long. The blood of the loyal States is up. They have been snubbed, insulted and outraged, and perhaps what a month ago would have been joyfully accepted may now be repulsed with scorn. But let the traitors make the offer, and see what will come of it.

Down in Egypt.

A private letter from [illegible] to the Springfield Journal brings the gratifying news that there are but two secessionists in the [illegible] The whole [illegible]

GOLD AND IRON.

The solid men of New York are putting their shoulders to the wheel in downright earnest. A dispatch states that Wm. B. Astor has tendered to the Government a *donation of four millions of dollars* and a loan of *ten millions* more—making fourteen millions of the sinews of war, from one patriotic citizen, to aid in putting down the unholy rebellion and in establishing the supremacy of the law.

This sum is almost equal to the Confederate loan over which the whole kingdom of New Dahomey has been cackling for two months. The traitors pretend that the "loan" has been finally taken. But it could not be raised until Davis & Co. announced that subscriptions in Southern bank currency would be received at par. This stuff is not worth fifty cents on the dollar on a gold basis at home. It will not pass at all in any loyal State. A ream of it would not buy a barrel of pork in Chicago or of flour in New York. The loan will be exhausted in 30 days, and fifty millions more will not carry the insurgents to the first of August, if they expect to make any head against the patriotic forces.

Iron and gold are the two great sinews of war. The rebels are tremendously over-sized in both metals by the loyalists. This war will not turn so much on personal bravery as on the means of subsistance and equipment. A brave man can no more do without food than can a coward. War on a large scale will devour the substance of the insurgents in a very short period. A protracted contest would utterly exhaust them. The rebel chiefs cannot maintain their commissary department for any considerable length of time. They are stinted for provisions at the very outset. But they are even more destitute of money, with which to pay their troops, purchase uniforms, camp equipage, horses, wagons and ammunition. They are tolerably well provided with small arms stolen from United States arsenals, and purchased from Northern manufacturers while they were shouting, "peace, peace, no coercion." But that advantage is only temporary. The North will soon make all the rifles, pistols, swords, cannon, powder and balls that they will need and; every thing else they have in abundance. The government can command endless millions of money, and inexhaustable supplies of food, clothing and stores of all kinds. When this struggle will cease and peace be restored, is uncertain; but this much is clear, that the patriot masses will only have got fairly warmed to the work, when the rebels will be exhausted and beaten and the insurrection effectually quelled.

ARE THERE SECESSIONISTS IN ILLINOIS?

If this is doubted, read this leading editorial from the Golconda *Weekly Herald*, published at the county seat of Pope county, which borders upon the Ohio river—the dividing line between the State of Illinois and Kentucky. The paper is dated Wednesday, April 17, 1861, a day subsequent to the President's proclamation. The article is in these words:

> We would advise the yeomanry of Pope county to rub up their old rusty rifles and flint locks, lay in plenty of ammunition, and mould their pouches full of bullets, for war is beginning to assume the appearance of reality; but when you do so, do it with a determination to resist the march of a Black Republican army over the soil of Egypt. The corrupt and damnable Administration at Washington, exercising all the hell-worthy deceit and hypocrisy the devil himself could originate, contrary to the advice of the best and wisest statesmen and soldiers in the nation, have finally succeeded in inaugurating civil war upon our hands. Remember the remarks of your noble, brave and patriotic representative in the legislature, Hon. Wm. H. Green, in the debates in that body on the militia bill, at its late session;
>
> "Should you of the North attempt to pass over the borders of our State to subjugate a Southern State, you will be met this side of the Ohio river, and you should not shed the fraternal blood of our Southern brethren, until you had first passed over the dead bodies of the gallant sons of Egypt."
>
> Yes, remember those words,—treasure them in your hearts; but otherwise, stir not a step. The Republican party (the Black Republican party), we cannot get letters black enough to express our opinion of the detestable leaders of that accursed party,—heedless of the repeated appeals of the Border States, have brought it upon us; in pursuance of the proclamation of the President to raise 75,000 men, Gov. Yates has called a session of the Legislature, to meet on the 23d inst., with a view to organize the militia of the State. If such thing is accomplished, organize, but remember the words of your representative.

Having read it, what is our duty? Shall we tolerate unloyal men in our midst—in our State—in our country? Can we believe that in a free State—one which ought to be loyal—which ought to rebuke rebellion and punish treason—such sentiments can or will be tolerated? The response of every patriot and honest man is, No! Can a remedy be devised? Yes. And how? Punish printed, written and oral words of disloyalty as treason. Can this be done? Under the Federal Constitution, treason consists: 1. In levying war against the Union. 2. In adhering to the enemies of the Union. Or, 3. In giving these enemies aid and comfort. It will be perceived that, under the Constitution of the United States, in order to constitute treason, he who commits it must levy war against his country, fire upon its flag, steal its mints, forts, armories and arsenals, or spill the blood of a soldier or civilian who acts under the orders of the Executive department of the Federal Government. Disloyal words—printed, written or orally uttered—do not constitute the crime of treason. In this respect the Constitution of the United States is defective.

Under the common law of England and the statutes made in and thereof, the rule was different—not only acts and words, but even imagining the entertaining compassing, or in any other manner conceiving or plotting a rebellion against the constitutional Government, was high treason, and every actor, aider, abettor or assister, before, at, or after the fact of treason, was treated as a traitor by that law. Thank God, the State of Illinois not only has that common law for her guidance, but under her peculiar Constitution she has the power to define anew the crime of treason. It now becomes her duty to execute the common law which is, by statute, in force in this country, or, if doubt exist as to the adaptation of that law to our present circumstances of internal war, to re-enact that law, or make one which is equally efficient, to punish all rebels and traitors, and semi-rebels, secessionists and nullifiers. Has Illinois the power to define the crime of treason according to her sovereign will? We answer, she has. The Illinois Constitution does not define the crime, but declares that "the legislative authority" shall be vested in the General Assembly; and there is no clause in that Constitution restraining the General Assembly from defining and punishing the crime of treason. If the generic power is in the Legislature, should they not, in the present national emergency exercise it? We unhesitatingly say, Yes. The question then arises, how shall that power be exercised to prevent, in military parlance, a fire in the rear? In what manner? By adding to and amending the law of treason as it now exists on the statute books of the State—making not only acts of war, but aid and comfort to the enemy by spoken or written words, treason punishable by adequate penalties; by putting additional power into the hands of the Governor to stop the transportation of arms and munitions of war and provisions to the enemy's camp, or clothing for the enemy's soldiers, over the navigable waters, railroads and highways of the State; by fixing the punishment of telegraphic agents and operators, for receiving and sending messages to the detriment of the Government of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and for the benefit of the enemy; by increasing the punishment for impeding the progress of the forces or supplies of the national or State armies over the high roads, rivers and railroads; by throwing around men who are treasonably disposed, the threads of authority in such a manner that disloyalty may be met by its proper punishment, surely and at once. The warrant for all this is ample and undoubted. The legislature, the Legislature, is sovereign. Its grant of power from the Constitution is full and clear, and the legislators now at Springfield will be grossly remiss in their duty if they do not exercise it in a manner most conducive to the welfare of all. We believe in the fullest liberty of speech; and in the most unrestricted freedom of trade; but war has its exigencies as well as peace its privileges. We are at war now with the most unscrupulous and and malignant of enemies; the incitements to treason are extraordinary; the chance for its dangerous exercise is unusual, and punishment for those who dare it must be provided.

NO OTHER RESOURCE.

Every day the combat grows fiercer. All hope of conciliation or compromise must now be abandoned. The question, Shall the civilization of the New Dahomey or that of the free and Democratic North rule this Republic? must be submitted to the arbitrament of arms. There is no escape without that infinite dishonor which would make every Northern State the laughing stock of the world. There is no way under Heaven by which the issue can be arrived. The battle must be fought out. Liberty or Slavery must rule in this Republic. The clash of arms must decide it. The profound regrets that fill every man's heart that this is so, must be smothered out, or kept alive only to make us lenient to a conquered foe. They must not influence the conduct of the campaign. They must not weaken a single arm. They must not withhold any hand from the work that must be done to put rebellion down. This is not the time for the softer emotions, any more than for the gratification of revenge. The war is a duty—not the prompting of a sentiment—a duty based on our religion, our political system, and our national pride. It has been forced upon us. It is not of Northern seeking; and to-day were there a way of escape without the certainty of greater calamities by and by, the North would avoid it. But this alternative is not offered. The South, arrogant, insolent and audacious, insists upon our humiliation, and will accept nothing less. Though the North has borne, heretofore, with the patience of an ass, it can carry the burden no longer. The self respect and the instinct of self-protection of every Northern man is aroused; and the word now is, Fight! The summons to battle, is, thank Heaven, joyfully accepted. Now let the weakest go down!

REGENERATION.

The great demand made upon the patriotism of the loyal people of this land, will not be without its regenerating effect. The heart of the country is touched. The conscience of the nation is awakened. Its intellect is convinced. The events of the past week have brushed away the blinding sophistries of faction and of creed. Parties that stood off, eyeing each other askance, or with look of deadly hate, have had a new revelation of political gospel—a flood of light shed upon the path of duty. The surface of old organizations and associations has been swept off, and all men see that the North, without distinctions of party, nationality or creed, is bottomed on the eternal verities, the recognition of which was the Revolution of 1776. It is a regeneration the value of which outweighs the heinousness of the treason against which we contend; because whatever the duration or result of the war, the generous impulse, the ardent patriotism and heroic devotion which our people bring to it, must reach over into the future and for a long time hereafter control and guide the destinies of the Republic. This great awakening has not come too soon. People in their devotion to material pursuits, were forgetting that their liberties and their institutions needed their pious care to save them from destruction. The possibilities of treason and ambition were overlooked in the greed for gain. Continuance of the blessings of freedom was looked for as an inevitable sequence of our nationality—as a thing independent of the fidelity to principle which we might display. But all that confidence has been rudely destroyed. The dangers of the present and future—the possibility that the freedom which our fathers gained may be abridged, that the institutions which they founded may be overturned, and that the despotic principle which sanctions the buying and selling of men may be made the corner stone of what the traitors propose to build, has scattered the guarantys of national and personal security, and made all men as brothers in the common defence. It is a glorious sight—that of twenty millions of people united in support of an idea. It would be glorious were the idea erroneous; but when, as in this case, it is sanctioned by all that's pure on earth and by the direct voice of Heaven itself, it is a spectacle that the world must applaud. History has few parallels.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of Produce during the past week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	16,094	13,616
Wheat, bu	72,918	272,574
Corn, bu	305,813	247,134
Oats, bu	941	....
Rye, bu	582	....
Barley, bu	2,054	843
Seeds, lbs	6,598	18,315
Pork, bbls	66	1,460
Cut Meats, lbs	28,745	215,450
Lard, lbs	440,705	212,589
Tallow, lbs	35,850	72,904
Live Hogs, No	5,186	1,977
Dressed Hogs, No.	29	....
Beef Cattle, No.	2,398	2,182

The following table shows the total receipts of Produce from the 1st of January, compared with 1859 and 1860:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	22,2614	124,251	98,918
Wheat, bu	1,720,918	816,299	597,319
Corn, bu	2,855,883	1,638,849	775,184
Oats, bu	134,495	209,452	187,144
Rye, bu	100,107	5,860	14,602
Barley, bu	167,618	40,462	86,633
Seeds, lbs	2,297,537	1,576,317	1,102,101
Pork, bbls	99,988	55,156	56,048
Cut Meats, lbs	7,190,881	8,910,165	2,215,234
Lard, lbs	4,737,509	5,768,773	632,967
Tallow, lbs	170,599	824,168	146,671
Live Hogs, No.	90,413	16,173	21,780
Dressed Hogs, No	114,063	17,369	26,239
Beef Cattle, No.	40,919	25,453	20,100

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, corn and oats in store in this city, according to the estimate of Mr. Catlin, Secretary of the Board of Trade:

Flour, bbls	47,886
Wheat, bu	1,490,236
Corn, bu	1,928,732
Oats, bu	529,477

Putting Her Best Foot Forward.

The New York papers of Saturday contain long and glowing descriptions of the marching of the favorite Seventh Regiment for the seat of war. The regiment went forth to battle a thousand strong, and all armed to the teeth with the most accurate and deadly weapons. This was the first New York regiment which left the State, to be followed by fifty more, if wanted. New York put her best foot forward. The members of the regiment are taken from the upper social circles, and are regarded as the flower of the city military. The death of any one would send sorrow into many a heart at home; but it was evident that underneath all the manifestations of tender regard showered upon the gallant Seventh at their departure, was a wish that they might enjoy a chance, before returning, of giving the rebels a taste of their quality, even though it might occasion a large mortality list. And another thing is certain, that the New Yorkers would rather see that regiment mown down to the last man, than have it falter in the hour of battle, or return with the slightest taint upon its banner. Every member in it feels that, in addition to his duty as a patriot, he holds the honor of the Empire City on the point of his bayonet. It is do or die with him. And the Seventh having set the example, no other New York regiment will dare do less.

Robbing California Steamers.

The New York *Herald*, which was suddenly converted into an ardent Union paper the other day, says:

> There are some privateers now being fitted out at New Orleans. Their object is probably to seize the first California steamship, with the gold on board. For the date of the Champion, due on Thursday next, great anxiety is felt. She will probably have upwards of a million of dollars on board; and in eleven days more the Northern Light will be due with about an equal quantity. The revolutionists may, perhaps, succeed in this plundering enterprise.

The first California steamer seized and robbed by the secession pirates will be the signal for proclaiming the freedom of the slaves. If the secessionists are going to make war on the private property of Northern citizens, the law of retaliation will hurl a thou[illegible]

THE UPRISING.

Patriotism in the Northwest.

Love of the Union Overrides every other Consideration.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY AND THE PEOPLE.

From a volume of correspondence and a large number of Newspaper accounts in different parts of the Northwest, we condense the following:

ILLINOIS.

At MOUNT MORRIS, the largest meeting ever held there, participated in by all classes, was on Saturday, and resolutions to stand by the country unanimously passed. A volunteer company will be ready to march in a few days.

At LINCOLN, meetings were held almost every evening last week, and patriotism obliterated every other interest. About every man is for the Stars and Stripes. One man, a candidate for the Legislature last fall, but badly beaten, tried to preach "conciliation and compromise," but nobody gave heed to his whinings. [We would be glad to publish the whole of our friend's communication, as desired, but is utterly impossible. Our columns are full and running over.]

The citizens of DU QUOIN, Perry county, down in Egypt, held a meeting in the Christian Church. Speeches of the genuine Union stamp were made by a number of citizens without regard to party, and resolutions of a corresponding character were passed unanimously, with the exception of one man who shouted no.

A friend writes us that GALESBURGH is fully alive to the issue. Two volunteer companies are already full and tendered to the Governor, and another is forming, which is to be fully equipped by the citizens. A Home Guard has also been formed. $5,000 have been voted by the city to support the families of volunteers.

A friend at MATTOON writes us that the CHARLESTON company is more than full. Capt. Monroe's company, from the first named place, has started for Springfield, and a second company is forming. All party distinctions are lost sight of.

The LA MOILLE volunteers left that place on Monday to join the Princeton volunteers. They consist of 20 picked men, and as many more will be ready in a few days. A secession flag was raised in La Moille but "went down" in a jiffy.

In the Methodist Church at GALENA, on Sunday evening, after Rev. Mr. Vincent preached his sermon, $1,200 was immediately raised for the families of volunteers.

An immense Union meeting was held at DWIGHT on Sunday afternoon. The whole town and surrounding country were present, and a number of volunteers were added to the great army of Freedom. The Dwight company now numbers fifty of the very best young men in town. An old soldier of 1812 offered to enlist if they would take him.

At OTTAWA on Saturday the wildest excitement was manifested. Multitudes poured in from the country, and the city was thronged. The Irish citizens formed a company, and an old men's company was also formed, composed of many who had seen service, and who are ready to go at their country's call.

At MENDOTA the most intense excitement prevails. Meetings are held almost daily. A muster roll was opened on the evening of the 19th, and it now has the names of 70 sturdy patriots on it, and it will have 100 on, and the company be ready for marching orders to-day. After the present company leave, a reserve corps will be immediately formed. On Saturday the citizens in a body proceeded to the office of the Mendota *Times*, a pestilent secession sheet, edited by *Parson Fisk*, and compelled it to hoist the stars and stripes. The Board of Supervisors will vote $10,000 to the families of the volunteers.

At a meeting of the citizens of GALVA on Saturday night, $1,070 was subscribed for the benefit of the volunteers of that place. At the meeting speeches were made by H. Bigelow, Rev. W. P. Graves, R. N. Bartlett, L. G. Wright, G. F. Westover, and Mr. Albro, all full of patriotism. Galva is unanimous for the Government.

In SANDWICH, the work goes bravely on. Capt. Carr's company had, on Monday morning, 116 members. Another company under the auspices of Capt. F. W. Partridge is nearly full. The three little towns of Sandwich, Plano and Somonauk have furnished these two companies.

At NEWARK on Saturday there was a meeting to form a company of volunteers, and 25 enrolled immediately. They calculate to have a full company by to-day. Abundant provision has been offered for the support of the families of the volunteers.

An immense meeting of the citizens of BOONE COUNTY was held at Belvidere on Saturday. Soul-stirring speeches were made by Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, Hon. R. S. Moloney, Judge Fuller and other patriots. After an adjourned meeting, Capt. Hurlbut's muster roll was opened, and 45 of the best citizens, young men, volunteered, and the number will be doubled. $4,040 were immediately subscribed for the war fund.

A friend writes from BARRINGTON STATION that as a young man left on the cars to join the Jefferson company, his sister, Miss Lorena Beverly, fired a salute of three guns in honor of her brother. She also manifested the strongest desire to go with her brother.

At JUNCTION, Dupage county, a company called the Winfield Cavalry, has tendered its services to the Governor. It numbers sixty-five men, and is composed of farmers and farmers' sons—each man owning his own horse. It was organized in 1855, and is now well drilled and fit for service. The officers are: Captain Rouney, 1st Lieut. J. McDonald, 2d Lieut. Benjamin.

At OSWEGO, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Friday evening. Patriotic speeches were made. Resolutions were unanimously passed to stand by the Government. A large number of volunteers were enrolled, and tendered to the Governor.

In OTTAWA, two full companies have been raised, armed and equipped, under the command of Captains Gibson and Houghtailing. The German Turners are raising a third company, and the Irish citizens the fourth. They also send a gun squad of Light Artillery, under the command of Capt. Tim Campbell. Overwhelming meetings are held nightly, and patriotism is at fever heat among all classes. Money is freely donated for all purposes. Messrs. Eames, Allen & Co., offer $25,000 to the State.

In AURORA 108 have volunteered—many of them the first young men in Aurora. The German Turners and the Irish are also forming companies. A meeting was held last Wednesday evening, attended by the whole people. Resolutions to stand by the Government were unanimously passed. A number of eloquent speeches were made. Among others by the Rev. Mr. Powers, the Catholic Priest. He said when a boy, upon his native hills, in Ireland, he looked forward hopefully to the time when he should look to the Stars and Stripes for protection. [Applause.] He had never advised his countrymen in political affairs, but he would say to Irishmen now, *Come up to the rescue of the flag of your adopted country.* [Loud Applause.] He hoped to find them in the front rank, fighting nobly for liberty and Union. *Liberty must not die.* [Applause.] He asked that God would pour his blessings upon our people, and bring us to a happy issue of our troubles.

In PEKIN, a correspondent writes that every able bodied man in the (Fulton) county is ready to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

A friend writes us from BELVIDERE that little Boone is fully aroused and will turn out her quota. A company is to be raised at once and tendered to the Governor. Our correspondent complains that the telegraph company keeps an open and avowed Secessionist as operator at that point. The employees of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad compelled him to hoist the Stars and Stripes on the depot and then salute them.

At CORTLAND on the evening of the 19th inst., a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, and declared unanimously for the Constitution. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

In PLANO a meeting was held on Saturday night, amid the greatest enthusiasm. A company will be immediately formed and tendered to the Governor. Provision will be made for the support of the families of the volunteers.

At WYANET there is a strong war feeling. A large meeting was held on the evening of the 19th, and forty names were enrolled for a volunteer company.

A friend writes us that MATTOON is all ablaze. A full company was organized in one day, and James Monroe, the Bell and Everett candidate for Secretary of State last fall, is the captain. A Vigilance Committee was also organized, and the roll *signed by every man in the town*. There is no division of sentiment in Coles county, and she will now send two companies, one from Mattoon and one from Charleston, and stand ready to respond to any other call.

At ALEDO a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which Gen. E. A. Paine and others made speeches. Gen. Paine has gone to work to raise a regiment in the counties of Rock [illegible] Henderson. This regiment will be ready to report themselves in a few days.

At WAUKEGAN on Tuesday evening last, an enthusiastic meeting was held, and resolutions unanimously adopted to stand by the Government. Another like meeting was held on Thursday evening. A company of volunteers has been formed, and $780 have been raised for war purposes.

In GENEVA a patriotic meeting was held on Thursday. James Herrington, a leading Democrat, made a speech, as did Mr. Plato. He offered to pay regular army wages in addition to the Government pay, to any ten men who would enlist.

At JOLIET the people assembled *en masse* on Friday evening, and a roll for a volunteer corps opened, which was rapidly filled up. The Board of Supervisors of the county has been called together to take measures for the support of the families of the volunteers.

At DECATUR, a grand mass meeting was held on Thursday. Speeches were made by Hon. Dick Oglesby, Mayor Smith, Bunn and Tupper. Decatur is fully alive to the issue.

At CENTRALIA, down in Egypt, the patriotism of the people is fully aroused. A rifle company has been formed under the command of Capt. A. S. Rockwood. Ninety able-bodied men, patriotic and true-hearted Egyptians signed the roll, and are now ready for marching orders.

At STERLING, everybody is for the war. A meeting was held on the 16th inst., and after patriotic speeches, a company was formed, and will soon be ready for active duty.

At ALTON, one company has been formed and is already at Springfield, and another is ready to start. Capt. Prentiss, the gallant Mexican war hero, is already in the field and ready for action.

A meeting of the people of MONTGOMERY COUNTY was called to meet on Saturday for the purpose of taking the most active measures to uphold and maintain the Union. A company has been formed at Hillsboro', under the command of Capt. Jesse J. Phillips, and it has been accepted by the Governor. Montgomery county is for the stars and stripes.

A meeting of the citizens of MENARD COUNTY was called to meet at Petersburg on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering the present condition of our country. Menard is unanimous for the Union.

An immense meeting of the citizens of KANE COUNTY was held at Geneva on SUNDAY. It was presided over by Judge Wilson, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. A number of clergymen were in attendance. Three companies will be raised in St. Charles and three in Geneva and Batavia. Full one-half of the able bodied men in the county are ready to enlist.

Down in MACON COUNTY one company of volunteers has already been raised, and another will soon be ready.

In PEORIA the excitement is at fever heat. Forty German Turners volunteered in a body. Over two hundred volunteered in one night. The news of the assault at Baltimore created the most intense excitement.

At DELAVAN a Union meeting was held on Thursday evening. A volunteer company was formed and has been tendered to the Governor.

At GALESBURGH a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Thursday. Speeches were made by many prominent men, and all joined in expressions of undying attachment to the Union.

At MOLINE a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Thursday evening. The right kind of speeches were made and resolutions passed of the right stamp. A volunteer company was formed.

At ROCKFORD a company of Zouaves has been formed and tendered to the Governor. Twelve hundred dollars were immediately raised for their outfit. The people of Rockford are a unit for the Union.

The citizens of BOND COUNTY held a meeting at Greenville on Saturday, and raised a volunteer company. Hon. Jo. Gillespie made a powerful speech.

CASS COUNTY is forming a company for the war, and will do her duty.

An immense meeting was held at JACKSONVILLE on Monday night last. Col. McClernard, from Springfield, made a strong and patriotic speech, and the utmost excitement prevailed. A volunteer company was immediately formed.

In PARIS a company has been raised and tendered the Governor by Geo. W. Rieves.

Capt. Kitchell, of OLNEY, tenders a company of volunteers to the Governor.

Gov. Koerner offers two companies from ST. CLAIR COUNTY to the Governor.

A grand meeting was held at LINCOLN on Thursday night, and was addressed by Col. McClernand and Senator Trumbull.

WISCONSIN.

Three companies will leave OSHKOSH this week for the seat of war. About every young man in the city has offered his services—lawyers, doctors, farmers, merchants, mechanics, are all pressing forward for the defense of their country.

At OSHKOSH the wildest enthusiasm prevails. Capt. Scott, who was with Gen. Scott in Mexico, has raised a company of volunteers. Capt. Sheriff's Independent German Company have also volunteered, and will give a good account of themselves. Abundant provision is being made for the families of the volunteers.

In MILWAUKEE, an immense meeting was held on Saturday, on the occasion of the raising of the stars and stripes over the Chamber of Commerce. The Light Guard of Milwaukee are all ready to march.

At BRODHEAD a citizens' meeting was held on Saturday. The Eagle Guards have volunteered for the war.

A grand meeting was held at FOND DU LAC on Friday, and unanimously resolved in favor of "grape for the ranks and hemp for the leaders" of Secession. $4,000 was raised.

IOWA.

The people of IOWA CITY are for the war. An immense meeting was held on Saturday. All parties vie with each other in their devotion to the stars and stripes. One company of 95 members has been organized, under Capt. Mahanna, and forty names were enrolled for a new company. About $6,000 has been raised for the war.

At LYONS, an immense Union meeting was held on Friday. Every man present was ready to shoulder his gun for the defense of the country. A volunteer company has been formed.

At KEOKUK, the German Jaegers, the Keokuk Guards and the Keokuk Artillery have offered their services to the Governor. A regiment of Cavalry will also be raised in Keokuk and vicinity.

MICHIGAN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at COLDWATER on the 17th. Eloquent speeches were made by J. G. Parkhurst, who was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, by the Mayor and others. The Light Artillery, a splendid company, immediately volunteered, as also the Coldwater Zouave Cadets. Coldwater is up to the mark. A home guard of 400 has also been formed. $2,000 for war purposes have also been raised.

At HILLSDALE, a very large Union meeting was held on Saturday. The enthusiasm and excitement was up to the war point. Capt. Lambard offered his services to his country, and 60 men immediately volunteered to go with him, and the company is now full. Hillsdale College sends a company of students. Our Democratic friend who sends the above facts, proposes 300,000 cheers for the stars and stripes.

Incidents of the War.

In Worcester, Mass., Thomas Talbot was married to Hannah Scholfield, and William R. Chapman to Lucy Mirick. The marriage ceremony took place at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock both gentlemen were in the ranks of the City Guard and Light Infantry on their way to join in defence of their country. Patriotism can take no nobler shape.

While the glorious 7th Regiment were passing the store of Ball, Tompkins & Black, in New York, on their way to Washington, Major Anderson appeared on the front balcony, and was immediately greeted with prolonged shouts of applause. Each company of the Regiment, with their officers, Col. Lefferts and Col. Shumway, stopped, took off their caps, and cheered with the heartiest will. The crowd of spectators, learning the occasion, shouted with all their power, till the gallant Major, after bowing several times, had to retire. He had afterwards to leave the building by a side door, to escape the enthusiastic attentions which the people were prepared to bestow upon him.

The women of Massachusetts are showing that in them is revived the spirit of the women of '76. On Thursday the Governor was visited by Mrs. J. Thomas Stevenson, who had been chosen a committee in behalf of three hundred ladies of Boston and vicinity, to tender their services as nurses for the Massachusetts troops. They stated that they have a large quantity of lint and other accessories prepared for use, and report themselves ready to go at a moment's notice. The Governor expressed himself so deeply grateful for this [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 22.

The excitement increases hourly as the trains come in with soldiers, and the streets are vocal with drum and fife. Two hundred Jacksonville troops came in at 11 o'clock, and marched to Camp Yates, making a splendid appearance. Half of them were armed with improved Minie rifles and sword bayonets.

They are an excellent body of men, and will give a good account of themselves. They are known as the Union and Hardin Guard. Otherwise than this, the companies are not yet perfectly armed. In a day or two the arms will be apportioned.

General Payne who, it is said, is to be Brigadier General, is an old soldier, and served in Mexico under Taylor, and brings to the office very great experience and military tact.

The uniform to be recommended is the regular U. S. service uniform, though each regiment has a right to choose its own uniform.

Among the members of the Quincy City Guard are the sons of Ex-Gov. John Wood, and among the Jacksonville volunteers are quite a number of young gentlemen, graduates of Illinois College, at that place.

The companies at present in quarters, to arrive to-day and to-morrow, are being rapidly assigned their places and command. Arms are arriving here every day. Companies will be drilled as heavy and light infantry. Probably, to each regiment there will be allotted two light infantry companies.

Wagons, horses, and other matter pertaining to the Quartermaster department, are being purchased at a rapid rate. Gov. Wood seems determined that his department shall be prepared to withstand any siege made upon it.

The Adjutant General and his aids are discreetly silent as to the movements of troops. It is understood, however, that the Chicago boys were heard from at Tolono early this morning; also, that troops moved from Alton last night with sealed orders.

Parties from St. Louis represent the arsenal safe, and three thousand men enrolling under the President's proclamation, on the side of the Union, despite the Governor's treason.

From Southern Illinois the most reliable accounts are that Secession sympathy is confined to a very narrow strip midway between the Wabash and Central Railroad, a good distance south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. John Dougherty, the Breckinridge elector, said at Caledonia, a few days since, that he would not only invade the South to maintain the Union, but he would invade Tophet itself. Green of Massac is understood to be vehemently on the side of the Union. Secession in Jonesboro has dwindled down to beggarly proportions. The Douglas men there having hoisted the old flag and defied the Breckinridge remnant to molest it. Jonesboro gave a Breckinridge majority at last fall's election.

Of of all the counties in Illinois, probably Pike is strongest for the Jeff. Davis doctrine, yet it has sent two hundred men to Camp Yates.

Two companies have been offered from Randolph county, one from Centralia, one from Salem, and one from Mt. Carmel.

A difficulty is apprehended at Grayville, where a knot of Secessionists have been uncovered. A fight took place at Collinsville, Madison Co., in which a Secessionist was severely wounded. The worst locality seems to be in the eastern part of Williamson county; but the Douglas men in the west end are bringing it all right. Ere three days more the whole of Egypt will be marshaled under the Stars and Stripes, and fighting the battles of the old beloved Union. Next to Douglas's St. Louis dispatches, let the honor of killing Secession in Southern Illinois be awarded to the *State Register* of this city. Long may it wave.

Every establishment here capable of turning out war material is driving night and day. Blacksmiths and wagon makers are busy on gun carriages; tailors on uniforms; saddlers on harness and musket straps; and the women on blankets, cartridges, bandages and lint.

The St. Louis Arsenal is now garrisoned by seven hundred regulars under Capt. Lyon—the whole under Gen. Harney, who has caused embankments to be thrown up around it, and cannon planted for a vigorous defense. It is deemed impregnable. Gen. Harney says he owes allegiance only to his flag. I have this from a gentleman who conversed with him yesterday. The loyal citizens of St. Louis have full faith in his honor as a soldier. There are about seventy thousand stand of arms there, including a number of improved rifles; and workmen are employed all the time in altering the old pieces to new patterns.

About one half of the members of the Legislature will be here to-night, and the remainder to-morrow morning. The unanimity of opinion as to the work to be done, is absolute. There are no more Republicans and no more Democrats in either house. If a deluge had swept the earth, and a new race of men been planted here, the old lines could not have been more perfectly obliviated.

Senator Douglas is expected here to-morrow, and will receive a great ovation.

As I write, two hundred glorious fellows from Macon county are passing down from the depot to Camp Yates. Dick Oglesby, who comes with them, says that 120 were raised in just 8 hours, by the clock, after the news of the Baltimore fight was received.

Two companies from Alton, one from Bloomington, and one from Pekin, will be here in the evening; also, Capt. Paddock's "Bureau Guards" from Princeton.

An order was issued from the Adjutant General's office, this morning, to admit citizens to Camp Yates from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. About noon, it was countermanded and the Camp has been strictly closed to outsiders. This leads to the belief that the armed companies are under marching orders.

The whole number of companies offered to the Governor to date, is one hundred and twenty-five, or fully twelve thousand men! Sixty companies are accepted, twenty-five conditionally accepted, and forty directed to hold themselves in readiness and perfect their drill in anticipation of another call. We are now beginning to hear from the rural districts. Thirty companies were offered to-day. La Salle county offers six full companies, and appropriates $50,000 for the families of volunteers. Dr. Messler, your county physician, is here with a muster roll of 65 plow boys of the town of Jefferson in your county, but too late to get into the accepted list. The armed troops in camp are greatly rejoiced at the prospect of moving to-night.

There is a probability that a second call for six thousand men will be issued to morrow.

A regimental election was held in Camp Yates this afternoon and Capt. Ben. Prentiss of Quincy, a Mexican war veteran, chosen Colonel.

Five companies left here to-night. The Springfield Light Artillery, two companies from Quincy and two from Jacksonville. The Springfield artillery have six pieces; their destination is a matter of guess-work.

A new company has just come in from Lincoln, Logan county, the second from that place, numbering one hundred and twelve men. They are stalwart fellows and will never know when they are whipped.

P. S.—A Company one hundred and eighteen strong, arrived this Monday evening from Bloomington. Another Company is to leave there in a day or two.

FROM INDIANA.

What the Boys are Doing There.

FIFTEEN REGIMENTS.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.

War excitement very intense—up to fever heat. Camp Morton full of martial life in one of its most unpleasant aspects. Twenty-two companies have arrived here to-day—Laporte, Michigan City, Valparaiso, Nashville, Lawrenceburg, Greencastle, Brazil, Crawfordsville, Newcastle and Aurora. There is now over a thousand more than the requisition. Inspection, arming, drilling, going on with vigor. No answer has been received to the Governor's request asking for nine additional regiments. Enough companies have been offered to make fifteen regiments.

Boone County Moving.

BELVIDERE, April 22, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Little Boone, the Banner Republican County, is moving, but the Republicans are not moving alone. Republicanism and Democracy are forgotten, and we have none here but patriots.

Last Saturday a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, in which all participated, and one of the ablest and most patriotic speeches of the occasion was made by Dr. Malony, ex-Member of Congress from the old Chicago District, and the leading Democrat of the county. At evening a muster roll was presented, and Monday evening seventy-one met for drill, among whom are the first young men of the county. Forty-eight hundred dollars were subscribed, at the meeting on Saturday, for the support of the families of the soldiers.

On the Sabbath, able sermons were delivered on the subject of the war, at the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches; and two of our clergymen offer their services in any capacity the Government may assign them.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the Legislature.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

TEN REGIMENTS.

Three Millions of Dollars.

Various Particulars.

SPRINGFIELD, April 23, 1861.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses of the Legislature met at 12 o'clock, and both were opened by solemn and impressive appeals to the Almighty.

SENATE.

The roll-call of the Senate showed 19 members in their seats. The absentees were Brooks of Adams, Kuykendall of Johnson, Ogden of Cook, Rodgers of Washington, and Underwood of St. Clair.

On motion of Mr. Applington of Ogle, five additional members were placed on the Committee on Military Affairs, to wit: Messrs. Applington of Ogle, Higbee of Pike, Pickett of Rock Island, Buckmaster of Madison, and Casey of Jefferson. The old members are: Oglesby of Macon, Berry of McDonough, Bestor of Peoria, Brooks of Adams, and Marshall of Coles.

Adjourned to 3 P. M.

HOUSE.

A call of the House showed fifty-one members present. The absentees were Archer of Pike, Brodwell of Sangamon, Cummings of Fulton, Elder of Gallatin, Erwin of Schuyler, Faherty of Randolph, Graham of Fulton, Green of Massac, Hall of Winnebago, Harris of Bureau, Kellogg of Williamson, Knapp of Clinton, McNeil of Ogle, Rulley of Johnson, Rolleson of Hancock, Shaw of Lawrence, Singleton of Adams, Smith of Rock Island, Stage of Edgar, Vandever of Christian, Walker of Jasper, and Webster of Marion.

Mr. Jarrot of St. Clair moved that six members each be added to the Committees on Military Affairs and Finance. Pending which, the House adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Both Houses re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

In the Senate, Messrs. Kuykendall, Rogers and Underwood answered to the roll call.

The following message was then received from the Governor:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

GENTLEMEN—The Constitution authorizes me, on extraordinary occasions, to convene the Legislature in special session. Certainly no occasion could have arisen more extraordinary than the one which is now presented to us. A plan, conceived and cherished by some able but misguided statesmen of the Southern States for many years past, founded upon an inadmissible and destructive interpretation of our national Constitution, and considered, until very recently, as merely visionary, has been partially carried into execution by ambitious and restless leaders, to the great peril of our noble Union, of our Democratic institutions, and of our public and private prosperity. The popular discontent consequent upon a warmly contested Presidential election, which, heretofore, has always soon subsided amongst a people having the profoundest respect for their self-imposed laws and bowing respectfully before the majesty of the popular will constitutionally expressed, was in this instance artfully seized upon, and before there was time for the angry passions to subside, one State after another was precipitated out of the Union by a machinery wanting in most instances the sanction of the people in seceding States. No previous effort was made by the disloyal States to procure redress for supposed grievances. Impelled by bold and sagacious leaders, disunionists at heart, they spurned in advance all proffers of compromise. The property of the Union—its forts and arsenals, costing the people of all the States enormous sums of money—were seized with a strong hand. Our noble flag, which had protected the now seceding portions of the confederacy within its ample folds in their infancy, which is the pride of every true and loyal American heart, and which had become respected and reverenced throughout the world as the symbol of Democracy and Liberty, was insulted and trampled in the dust. All this time the Federal Government, intent upon peace, trusting that forbearance would restore friendly relations and remove the alienations founded upon delusive apprehension of aggression upon Southern rights, exhibited an indulgence and tolerance of wrong and insult from our erring brethren, unparalleled in the history of nations. No impediment was thrown in the way of men who had openly disowned and treasonably defied their Government. Their mail facilities and commerce were not interrupted; the utmost liberty of speech and the press were tolerated, allowing them with impunity to express their views in all the loyal States. They had uninterrupted ingress and egress, and were permitted to mingle with the citizens of all the other States without molestation, and to disseminate their doctrines everywhere. The action of the Government was confined to a passive resistance and the holding, occupying and possessing the property of the United States. Invasion was not only not threatened but distinctly disavowed, both by the former and present Administrations. In the meantime strenuous efforts were made by Union men in the Border States to bring about a reconciliation. Congress proposed by a decided vote an amendment to the Constitution, by which all apprehension of the interference with the domestic institution of any State was to be quieted, by giving their universally prevailing sentiment of such non-interference the highest Constitutional sanction. Territorial bills were passed which did not contain any assertion on the part of Congress of the right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories; so that the perplexing territorial question, as regards the institution of slavery, was virtually set at rest. A conference of Commissioners at the instance of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was held at the Capital, attended by nearly all the border States and all the free States, with but one or two exceptions. Propositions of a highly conciliatory character were adopted by a majority of the free States represented in said conference, but, before Congress had even time to consider them, they were denounced by leading men in the border States, and by almost every one of their members of Congress, as unsatisfactory and inadmissable. Though they met the approval of the best patriots and of the mass of the people in the border States, the seceded States treated them with the utmost contempt.

That, under such circumstances and when no practicable object could be attained, the representatives of the Free States declined to adopt them, is no matter of surprise. A proposition first made by the Legislature of Kentucky for the call of a National Constitutional Convention, as provided in the Constitution, for the redress of all grievances, undoubtedly the best and surest mode of settling all difficulties, was responded to by Illinois and by many other Free States, and such a Convention was definitely recommended by the present administration on its advent to the government. Enough has been done by the Border and Free States to satisfy every rational mind that the South would have nothing to fear from any measures to be passed by Congress, or even by any of the State Legislatures. Public sentiment was everywhere in the Free States for peace and compromise.

No better proof could be required than the facts I have stated, that the conspiracy which has now assumed such formidable dimensions, and which is threatening the destruction of the fairest fabric of human wisdom and human liberty, is of long standing, and is wholly independent of the election of a particular person to the Presidential office, than the manner in which the seceded States have acted toward the loyal brethren of the South and North since they have entered upon their criminal enterprise. We must do them, however, the justice to say that all their public documents and all the speeches of their controlling leaders, candidly admit that the Presidential election has not been the cause for their action, and that they were impelled by far different motives. So forbearing and pacific has been the policy of the Federal Government, anxiously hoping for a return to reason in the minds of our Southern brethren, that they were suffered to erect their batteries in the jaws of our guns at Sumter, finally losing to us that strong fortress, by the most unexampled forbearance and reluctance to the shedding the blood of our countrymen. A simple attempt on the part of our Constitutional Government to provision a starving garrison in one of our forts, of which the revolutionary authorities had received official notice from the Government, has been made the occasion for a destructive bombardment of that fort. Overpowered by numbers, our gallant men had to lower our glorious flag, and to surrender on terms dictated by rebels. The spirit of a free and brave people is aroused at last. Upon the first call of the constitutional Government they are rushing to arms, fully justified in the eyes of the world and in the light of history. They have resolved to save the government of our fathers, to preserve the Union so dear by a thousand memories and promising so much of happiness to them and their children, to bear aloft the flag which for eighty-five years has gladdened the hearts of the struggling free on every continent, island and sea under the whole heavens. Our own noble State, as of yore, has responded in a voice of thunder. The entire mass is alive to the crisis. If in Mexico our Hardin and Shields and Bissell and Baker and their gallant comrades were found closest to their colors and in the thickest of the fight, and shed imperishable lustre upon the fame and glory of Illinois—now, that the struggle is for our very nationality and for the stars and stripes, her every son will be a soldier and bare his breast to the storm of battle.

The attack upon Fort Sumter produced a most startling transformation in the Northern mind and awakened a sleeping giant, and served to show, as no other event in all the history of the past ever did, the deep-seated fervor and affection with which our people regard our glorious Union. Party distinctions vanish as a mist in a single night, as if by magic; and parties and party platforms were swept as a morning dream from the minds of men: and now men of all parties by thousands are begging for places in the ranks. The blood of twenty millions of freemen boils with cauldron heat to replace our national flag upon the very walls where it was insulted and by traitor hands pulled down. Every village and hamlet resounds with beat of drum and clangor of arms. Three hundred thousand men await the click of the wires for marching orders, and all the giant energies of the North west are at the command of the Government. Those who have supposed that the people of the free States would not fight for the integrity of the Union, and that they will suffer another government to be carved out of the boundaries of this Union, have hugged a fatal delusion to their bosoms; for our people will wade through seas of blood before they will see a single star or a solitary stripe erased from the glorious flag of our Union.

The services already tendered me in my efforts to organize troops, provide means, arms, and provisions, by distinguished members of the party hitherto opposed to me in political sentiments, are beyond all praise, and are by me in behalf of the State most cheerfully acknowledged. There are now more companies received than are needed under the Presidential call; and almost unlimited numbers have formed and are forming, awaiting further orders. A single inland county, La Salle, tenders nine full companies, and our principal city, Chicago, has responded with contributions of men and money worthy of her fame for public spirit and patriotic devotion. Nearly a million of money has been offered to the State as a loan by our patriotic capitalists, and other private citizens, to pay the expenses connected with the raising of our State troops and temporarily providing for them.

Civil war, it must be confessed, is one of the greatest calamities which can befall a people—and such a war!—"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." When American shall meet American, when the fiery impetuous valor of the South shall come in contact with the cool, determined bravery of the North, then blood will flow to the horses' bridles. Would that the calamity might be avoided; but the destruction of our Government is a far greater evil. A Government which is the hope of the world, promising more of happiness to us and our children, and the millions who are to come after us, and to the struggling free in every land, than any government ever invented by man, must not shall not be destroyed. A government that submits to peaceable secession signs its own death warrant. What would be left of our Union? No matter how many States it might for the present comprise, this would give us not a moment's guarantee against further dissolution, if the right to secede were once peaceably tolerated. Government is established for the protection of rights and property, and when built upon the principle of voluntary dissolution, it ceases to furnish that protection; it ceases to be a government under which national men can live. We draw the sword then, not in a spirit of indignation or revenge, but clearly and unmistakably in self defense, and in the protection of our own rights, our liberty and security, for our property,—in a word, for the nearest and dearest interests of ourselves and our posterity. I have thus spoken because an impression may still prevail in the minds of some that this conflict was one of our own seeking, and one which might have been avoided without any imminent danger to the yet loyal parts of the country. This is not so. Secession has brought about its inevitable results, and we must crush it and treason wherever they raise their unsightly heads, or perish ourselves.

In this sudden emergency, when the call was made by the National Government, I found myself greatly embarrassed by what still remains in our statute book as a militia law and by the entire want of organization of our military force. A great portion of this law has grown entirely obsolete, and cannot be carried out, and moreover is in conflict with the instructions of the War Department, which latter are based on the various military laws of the United States now in force. But, as far as possible, I have made an effort to keep within the provisions of our law. I have to call your attention most emphatically to the enactment of a practicable militia law as recommended in my Inaugural Address, which should recognize the principle of volunteering as one of its most prominent features. It ought to provide for many emergencies and future contingencies, and not for the present moment alone. I trust that our conflict will not be a protracted one; but if it unfortunately should be, we may well expect that what is now done by enthusiasm, and in the first effervescence of popular excitement, may hereafter have to be done by a stern sense of duty to be regulated by an equally stern law. Trials may come which can only be met by endurance and patient performance of prescribed duty. I deem the passage of a well digested militia law the more necessary, as it seems to me that the present levy of troops, which will soon pass under the control of the General Government, is insufficient to protect our State against threatened invasion and such commotions as frequently follow in the train of war. I would recommend to keep an active militia force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, for some time to come at least; also a reserve force for protection against dangers of any kind, and for the purposes of readily complying from time to time with the requisitions of the General Government. It is for you, representatives of the people, if you coincide with my views in this respect, to pass the proper laws to accomplish the object recommended to your most earnest consideration.

In the organization of troops, the collecting of provisions, arms and munitions of war, preparing a camp, employing various agents to carry out the orders which had to be given for these purposes, some expenses have been already incurred which cannot be met by the contingent fund, which you are aware is a very limited one. The expenditures which will have to be made before our troops are mustered into the service of the United States, though they will all be refunded by virtue of the now existing laws of Congress, and consequently will not burthen our treasury ultimately, will have to be borne for the present by us. Should you, as I earnestly hope, provide for an active force of militia to be kept up for a time to be limited by your wisdom, a considerable expenditure will have to be incurred, and it will have to be provided for by a loan, the taking of which is already secured by the generous, patriotic and ample tenders of our own fellow citizens. To this end, I recommend the appropriation by the Legislature of a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, so much of which only is to be expended as the public exigencies may require. And I would further recommend that a law be passed authorizing the Governor to accept the services of ten regiments in addition to those already called out by the General Government.

Though the Constitution has very properly restricted the contracting of a public debt in all ordinary cases, it has, with commendable foresight, provided for cases of emergency, such as the present, in allowing loans to be made for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war. I invite you to a prompt action on this all important subject, and feel no hesitation that you will come forward with a zeal and alacrity, in providing ample means for the present emergency, corresponding to the devotion of our people to their sacred honor and their glorious flag.

It has come to my knowledge that there are several thousand stand of arms scattered over the State, which are, however, not of the most approved construction, and need to be exchanged for others, or to be provided with the more modern appliances to make them serviceable. I have already instituted means to have these collected at the State Armory, at the Capital, and what disposition shall be made of them, is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

Other measures may be necessary by you for the purpose of lending efficient assistance to the General Government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, and protecting the rights and property of the people, which I must leave to your judgment and wisdom. As one of such measures, however, I recommend the propriety of passing a law restraining the telegraph in our State from receiving and transmitting any messages the object of which shall be to encourage a violation of the laws in this State, or the United States; and to refuse all messages in cypher, except when they are sent by the State or National authorities, or citizens known to be loyal.

And now, as we love our common country in all its parts, with all its blessings of climate and culture, its mountains, valleys, and streams, as we cherish its history and the memory of the world's only Washington; as we love our free civilization, striking its roots deep down into those principles of truth and justice, eternal as God; as we love our Government so free, our institutions so noble, our boundaries so broad; as we love our grand old flag, sign of the free hearts only home, that is cheered and hailed in every sea and haven of the world, let us resolve that we will preserve that Union and those institutions, and that there shall be no peace till the traitorous and bloody palmetto shall be hurled from the battlements of Sumter, and the Star Spangled Banner in its stead wave defiantly in the face of traitors, with every star and every stripe beaming out from its ample folds:

Gentlemen, I commend the destiny of our noble and gallant State in this, its hour of peril, to your wise and patriotic deliberations and prudent and determined action. May the God of our fathers, who guided our Washington throughout the trying scenes of the Revolution and gave to our fathers strength to build up our sacred Union and to frame a Government which has been the center of our affections and the admiration of the world, be still with us and preserve our country from destruction.

In the firm belief that we are in the hands of a Supreme Ruling Power, let us manfully maintain our rights, and our Constitution and Union, to the last extremity. Let us so act that our children, and children's children, when we are laid in the dust, will hold us in grateful remembrance, and will bless our memories as we do now bless the heroes and patriots who achieved our independence and transmitted to us the precious heritage of American Liberty.

Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

10,000 copies were ordered printed, and after referring portions thereof to appropriate Committees, the Senate adjourned to enable Committees to prepare business.

Vacancies in the elective offices of the Senate, on motion of Republicans, were filled by Democrats.

HOUSE.—The following additional members answered to their names: Messrs. Faherty, Knapp, Singleton, Smith (of Rhode Island), Stage and Walker. Mr. Hacker said he had a dispatch from Mr. Green of Massac saying he would be here to-morrow.

After the reading of the message, and ordering the printing in English, German and Scandinavian languages, the usual references to committees were made.

On motion of Mr. Jarrot, the Speaker was directed to add 3 members each to the committees on Militia and Finance.

On motion of Mr. Hacker, the same number were directed to be added to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Hogg of McLean introduced a Militia bill and asked its reference. Agreed to.

Mr. Scammon introduced a bill to raise money by State bonds, not to exceed three millions of dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the State after 1878. Referred.

The House then adjourned till two P. M. to-morrow.

There is but one opinion about Gov. Yates's message—that it takes rank among the ablest State papers, whether as an argument for the justice of the national cause, or as a fervent appeal for the perpetuity of the free Government.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the measures necessary for the public safety will go through without opposition. Some discussion may ensue as to the amount of money required, as well as the number of regiments to be mustered and equipped; but there will be differences of opinion [illegible] tion to maintain the supremacy of the old flag on every inch of American soil.

Over twenty-five hundred men are [illegible] Camp Yates to-night; indeed, it is difficult to keep track of the companies that are pouring in from every quarter.

Honorable mention should be made of Montgomery county, which has sent two companies of six-footers.

The Adjutant General's office has been thronged to-day by officers reporting their commands, and tendering companies. One battalion and at least five separate companies of cavalry have been offered to-day and refused. The companies are drilling in Camp Yates, where they occupy the extensive stalls of the old State Fair grounds, boarded up so as to make efficient barracks. The boys are in excellent spirits, and all say they are enlisted for the war. The three month's enrollment does not suit them [illegible]

It appears that the call of the Government will be answered by twenty thousand volunteers in this State alone.

Mr. Church of McHenry county brought a fine company from Woodstock, with his own name at the head of the muster roll. [illegible] Wayne, Clerk of the House, also tendered a company from Union, McHenry county, with his own name on the list. But it is impossible to specify individual cases.

A couple of drunken wretches placed obstructions on the track of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Bloomington, Sunday night. The road was well guarded and the traitors arrested. They would have been instantly hung by the people, but for the efforts of officers who suggested doubts as to the identity of the prisoners. They are lodged in jail.

I learn that some apprehensions are felt in the Adjutant General's office, of an early collision at Cairo; but no doubt is felt as to the result. But for the unspeakable treason of Floyd, we now should have four thousand armed men there. It is important that the order for the return of all State arms be complied with immediately; and patriotic citizens should report at once to the Sheriffs any knowledge they may have of the existence of such arms.

Parties from St. Louis this evening are very blue. It is thought a reign of terror is approaching. Gov. Jackson's call for a military rendezvous there, is ominous to the loyal citizens.

Gen. Harney still refuses to deliver a musket to anybody, except his own volunteers without an order from Washington. Probably a fight will occur when the order is attempted to be executed.

Senator Douglas will be here to-morrow morning.

The five companies which left last night arrived at Cairo at 8:15 this morning, where everything is still quiet.

Five full companies of volunteers have just arrived from St. Clair county—one of them admirably drilled and uniformed. Three bands accompany them. Their appearance impresses every one as remarkably fine.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of this morning understands that Gov. Jackson has proposed to the Banks which were to advance the [illegible] interest on Missouri bonds, that the money, to wit, $500,000, be employed for military purposes, and that all the banks but one have consented. This finishes the job for Missouri sixes.

The *Democrat* also learns that Gen. Harney under special order of the Government, is receiving enlistments of volunteers in accordance with the President's proclamation.

Capt. Barker's Dragoon Company, of Chicago, are here.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 23.

By an order from the Commander in Chief, Col. Ben M. Prentiss has been appointed to relieve Brigadier General Swift of the command at Cairo. Col. Prentiss [illegible] Capt. Pope, U. S. A., has arrived here.

SOUTHERN PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

Proclamation from President [illegible]

WASHINGTON, April 19, [illegible]

The President has issued a proclamation stating that an insurrection against the Government of the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue, cannot be effectually executed therein, conformably to that provision of the Constitution which requires duties to be uniform throughout the United States, and further, a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters-of-marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas, and in the waters of the United States.

And whereas the President says [illegible] proclamation has already been issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist, therefore calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session, to deliberate and determine thereon. The President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace, and the lives and property of its orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupations, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations, in such case provided.

For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the said blockading vessels, who will indorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Pennsylvania Aroused.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The war feeling is intense. The Baltimore riot has kindled a spirit of revenge under which thousands are rushing to arms. Some 5,000 volunteers are already enrolled. It is stated on good authority that 10,000 men will be collected as soon as possible at Harrisburg, and moved into Maryland, for the reopening of the lines of communication between Washington and the North.

The Government monopolized the wires from Washington North for nearly the whole of this afternoon. It has wisely assumed a censorship over the telegraph business, and will allow no dispatches conveying the news of military movements to be transmitted.

The vacant Girard house has been converted into a vast tailoring establishment, in which uniforms for the troops. Hundreds of women are employed with sewing machines, and thousand suits are to be made up.

Troops Sailed from New York.

There left this port yesterday the following steamers, with troops, [illegible] Baltic, with the 12th Regiment, [illegible] 200 of the 6th; the R. R. Cuyler, with the [illegible] Regiment, 945 men; the Columbia, [illegible] 6th Regiment, 650 men; the [illegible] with the Rhode Island Regiment, [illegible] and the Ariel, with the Massachusetts [illegible] ment, 1000 men, and the Boston [illegible] Flying Artillery, fully equipped, [illegible] 6 field pieces—in all, 4000 [illegible] anchored at the Narrows last night [illegible] be convoyed by the steamer [illegible] The destination of this force is [illegible] On Tuesday, the 8th and 69th [illegible] of this city, with the 13th and [illegible] lyn, are to leave.—*N. Y. Tribune*, [illegible]

Little Rhode.

Since last Monday morning, [illegible] has called and held a special [illegible] Legislature, appropriated half a [illegible] dollars to fitting out troops, thrown [illegible] Island boys into Fort Monroe in [illegible] to Easton, Pa., a splendid battery of artillery, which might now have been in Washington, had not its march been [illegible] ed by the War Department, and [illegible] a regiment 1,200 strong, with her [illegible] its head, far on the voyage to W[illegible]

A CHECK TO TREASON.—[illegible] yesterday seized a vessel just [illegible] this city for New Orleans with [illegible] barrels of powder on board. [illegible] taken to the Navy yard, and [illegible] this morning to the United States [illegible] on Ellis' Island.

The Marshal also made a descent on a lithographic establishment at No. 188 Broadway, and seized [illegible] plate of registry for the [illegible] Jeff Davis' gang of rebels and [illegible] plate was taken into custody, [illegible] for of it will doubtless be [illegible] pearance.—*New York Times*, 22d.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—[illegible] has notified the Connecticut [illegible] that his revolving arms [illegible] the State of Connecticut; [illegible] the government of the United [illegible] none at all to the South. [illegible] nounces that he makes no [illegible] to the South, until [illegible] This is patriotism at [illegible] we suppose these gentlemen [illegible] their penny.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN CHICA[GO].

DEPARTURE OF MORE TROO[PS].

To give the details of the incidents and excitements of yesterday would be but to repeat what we have already written in previous issues. The same bustle and din in the streets; the same rush of eager spectators, and folding of hands in deserted stores; and closed ledgers at vacant desks of book-keepers and railroad clerks; and shops more than decimated by enlistments; and squeak of fife and rattle of drum—the centre of dense crowds about the recruiting stations; the same flag everywhere, and the same devotion to it; marching to and fro of newly formed companies; the bustle of Quartermaster's and Commissary's aids; the same rush of business at the foundries where round shot are cast, and the lead works and upper rooms of the gunsmiths where the "tap, tap," of the moulds keeps pace to the increase of [illegible] bullets and wicked looking Minie balls; the same excited and ravenous quest of news sought from all sources; the same scraps of street talk falling upon the ear in the [illegible] people conversation overhead, mingling [illegible] and volunteering, and rumor and fact, canard, and doubtful report, in one ever changing tissue; the same eagerness and patriotic zeal; the same messengers as to news from abroad—such made up yesterday in Chicago and its news, and why repeat what we have written before.

Earnest and zealous as our citizens are in the cause, the country keeps even pace with them. At Sandwich and the little adjoining towns of Somonauk and Plano, a corps of [illegible] men was made up from among the farmers' sons and young mechanics. The women [illegible] and with them busy needles and sewing machines in three days' time equipped the corps in an uniform of blue cotton drilling, (hunting shirt and over all pantaloons), put the last touches to the work on Sunday morning, in time for the boys to march into church to the sound of drum and fife, where they heard a goodly discourse ripe in piety and patriotism. And the towns did more than this, for they raised a fund of *eleven thousand dollars* as a support and relief fund for the wives and families of their soldiers. Let such instances be written as the history of this holy war for the preservation of the ark of our liberties, to show to all ages its spirit.

Yesterday was but a continuation of the military bustle and preparation of several days preceding. The streets were alive all day with the movement of volunteers. Everything gives way to the war and to its demands. Workmen from the shops, printers from their cases, lawyers from their offices, clerks and bookkeepers from counter and counting-room, are busily drilling, and the enlistments are marvelously rapid. But one sentiment prevails, and that is for war on traitors. Incidents of loyalty and sacrifice press upon us in such numbers that we do not attempt their narration.

The loyalty and munificence of Solomon Sturges, Esq., is abundantly shown by the circumstance that he has offered to arm and equip at his own expense a company of eighty sharpshooters. These are to be made up of some of the best shots in the city, many of them members of the Audubon Club, to be armed with the Maynard Rifle, sword bayonet, and a pair of eight inch revolvers. Mr. Sturges is to bear the entire expense of their outfit and drill, and to land them a crack company at whatever point they may be ordered. The committee of the corps are James [illegible], N. E. Sheldon, M. P. Forster and Norton Spencer. Their rendezvous has been located in Dole's Building.

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In our reference to George Smith as having donated $1,000 to the war fund we unintentionally conveyed the impression that he stood alone in such munificence, whereas a like sum has been donated by Henry Farnam, Esq., J. Y. Scammon, Esq., and the Chicago Gas Light Co.

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The German residents, married men, of the ages of 25 to 45 years, organized a Reserve Corps yesterday, a battalion of four companies, electing officers who have served in European armies. It will be complete in a few days.

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A company of volunteers from Aurora, Kane county, numbering over 100 men, came into this city yesterday, commanded by Capt. Gressel, who led a volunteer company from Detroit through the Mexican war. Col. C. G. Hammond, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in reply to a telegraphic dispatch inquiring whether the company should be passed free to Chicago, wrote, "Yes, pass them free, and God bless them. H."

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At 7½ P. M. the second detachment of our military, comprising Capt. Barker's Dragoons, Company C Zouaves (from Waukegan,) Capt. Kellogg's "Rumsey Guards," the Aurora Artillery, and a fine looking company from Lockport, Capt. Hawley commanding, left in a special train for the Capital, comprising in all nearly six hundred men.

The Highland Guards have formed companies A. and B. Capt. Raffen commands the former. They are to leave this morning. The Guards are the color company of the Washington Regiment, and the Stars and Stripes are worthily borne by Ensign Duncan McLean, for six years in the employ of the G. & C. U. R. R. The company on this occasion of his leaving, presented him with a fine military outfit.

All over the city new military organizations are springing up; into which all classes and nationalities of our citizens are entering with spirit.

An Irish company from Waukegan has joined the Irish Brigade here. Recruiting for this Brigade goes on rapidly, and the list of all the companies will be speedily full.

Up to the present time nineteen full companies have left this city for Cairo and Springfield. These, many of them, had an over-full complement of men.

The War Spirit among the Germans.

It is a proverbial saying, that the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races are slow to be aroused, but that after they are fully up to the emergency, they do not easily lapse again into a state of apathy and inactivity. In the old German legends we read of a class of men called the Berserkers, whose fury in war was so terrible that no enemy was able to resist them. Some feeling of a similar character is springing up in our very midst. It is intense, overwhelming, and no earthly power could now restrain it. The hatred to the proud and overbearing Southerners is of such a nature that the approaching war will be classed in after years as one of those wars of annihilation, in which quarter is seldom asked and seldom given.

The Germans feel that they have to fight for their homes; yes, for their very existence. Liberty is a conservative institution in this country; it has not to be conquered, but it has to be defended, and in the defence the Germans of the Union will not be backward.

Besides several German companies, which are part of the Washington Regiment, [illegible] already arrived at Cairo, the company of [illegible] Lippert left yesterday for Camp [illegible] This company, commanded by an old and experienced officer, formerly in the [illegible] service, is exclusively composed of men who have been in the military service in the old country. It was raised, equipped and [illegible] off in the incredibly short space of [illegible] days. The riotous scenes in Baltimore had something to do with this marvelous [illegible]

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A company of volunteers from Aurora, Kane county, numbering over 100 men, came into this city yesterday, commanded by Capt. [illegible], who led a volunteer company from Detroit through the Mexican war. Col. C. G. Hammond, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in reply to a telegraphic dispatch inquiring whether the company should be passed free to Chicago, wrote, "Yes, pass them free, and God bless them."

A company of Artillery from Aurora came in yesterday, and will leave for Springfield this morning. Aurora is all astir with patriotism. In that city, $700 were subscribed on Saturday night for the benefit of the families of the volunteers. The workmen of the C., B & Q R. R. shops have erected flag-staffs on the various buildings for the Stars and Stripes.

At 7½ P. M. the second detachment of our military, comprising Capt. Barker's Dragoons, Company C Zouaves (from Waukegan,) Capt. Kellogg's "Rumsey Guards," the Aurora Artillery, and a fine looking company from Lockport, Capt. Hawley commanding, left in a special train for the Capital, comprising in all nearly six hundred men.

The Highland Guards have formed companies A and B. Capt. Raffen commands the former. They are to leave this morning. The Guards are the color company of the Washington Regiment, and the Stars and Stripes are worthily borne by Ensign Duncan McLean, for six years in the employ of the G. & C. U. R. R. The company on this occasion of his leaving, presented him with a fine military [illegible].

All over the city new military organizations are springing up; into which all classes and nationalities of our citizens are entering with zeal.

An Irish company from Waukegan has joined the Irish Brigade here. Recruiting for the Brigade goes on rapidly, and the list of the companies will be speedily full.

Up to the present time nineteen full companies have left this city for Cairo and Springfield. These, many of them, had an over-full complement of men.

The War Spirit among the Germans.

It is a proverbial saying, that the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races are slow to be aroused, but that after they are fully up to the emergency, they do not easily lapse again into a state of apathy and inactivity. In the old German legends we read of a class of men called Berserkers, whose fury in war was so terrible that no enemy was able to resist them. Some feeling of a similar character is springing up in our very midst. It is intense, overwhelming, and no earthly power could control it. The hatred to the proud and domineering Southerners is of such a nature that the approaching war will be classed in after years as one of those wars of annihilation, in which quarter is seldom asked and seldom given.

The Germans feel that they have to fight for their homes; yes, for their very existence. Slavery is a conservative institution in this [illegible] it has not to be conquered, but it has [illegible] and in the defence the Germans [illegible] will not be backward.

THE LADIES MEETING AT BRYAN HALL.

The Lint and Bandage Question.

The ladies are right on the war question. We have yet to hear of the exception to a rule which shows them loyal and self-devoted and ready for any sacrifice to the cause. We have found abundant proof already, that they are possessed by a very general and universal regret that they can do so little, that they are denied an active part in the stirring events that have come to be present or impending over us. They are parting with sons, brothers, husbands and lovers. They can do that, and are doing it, and they are sending our soldiers forth, armed with a consciousness of the justness of our cause, and nerved to a high purpose, by these worthy daughters of noble mothers of the first American Revolution. And in this, woman has, and is performing a high and patriotic duty.

But they wish to do something more demonstrative. It was a rainy April afternoon yesterday, but Bryan Hall was well filled by upwards of one thousand ladies met for the purpose of organizing and carrying on a systematic plan of preparing *Lint and Bandages* for the Hospital department of our Army.

The numbers and the spirit manifested were abundant indications that the hearts of our women are in the right place, that they sympathise with the war, will make sacrifices for it, and shrink from no opportunity of doing good in connection with it.

The surgeon is never better pleased, and his humane efforts better seconded than by an abundant store of well prepared lint and well rolled bandages, and for these no new material, even if "machine made," can equal that made from the often washed and half-worn linen and cotton of the household stores, which the skillful surgeon pronounces far less irritating than that from new material of linen or cotton.

Let us make one suggestion, and it is, that the fewer committees and organizations that enter into the Lint and Bandage question, the better. It is best done in little neighborhood coteries, where a few ladies make light work of a labor of love for the afternoon. Let us here leave the matter, repeating the rules we gave before:

Bandages may be made from two to four inches wide, in strips five yards long, selvages and hemmed edges removed, and seams strong but as light as possible. These should be tightly rolled, and each roll tightly secured. Linen or cotton may be used, but the cloth should be sufficiently strong for serviceable use.

Lint is made by scraping old linen or cotton cloth into a light flock. Loose threads should be removed. Cut cloth in strips three inches wide, and use a moderately sharp knife in scraping. Old linen cloth makes the best lint. Make up in half pound packages, and mark "cotton" and "linen" separately.

Remember how in your own families a single cut or contusion from casualty drew on the stores you were wise enough to keep by you, and then imagine the demand the results even of a moderate skirmish would make upon the hospital department for lint and bandages. The supply of machine—made might hold out, but there would be a vast demand and a general preference for the home made. Go about it, and follow the rules we gave you.

Again, in the matter of bandages, and the medical man who gave the suggestion as to each surgeon, in time of need, tearing his own bandages. We do not like to speak lightly of a serious subject, but suppose him present where a score of brave fellows with sabre cuts and bayonet thrusts lay before him, needing his services,—and he to "tear his own bandages" from piles of old sheets and shirts—believe us, he would be more likely to tear his hair and run away, as he ought.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon, forty-nine names were received from those who desired to enlist as nurses. Such applications should be well considered by those who make and those who receive them. It is easy to admire from afar the shining path of Florence Nightingale, but not all who admire and revere the example, could follow it; and still fewer could serve Humanity, as did she. The nurses of the camps of our soldiers will will be called upon to bear fatigue not many constitutions can endure, and find their reward, not in the romance of doing, but the actual good accomplished. And on these terms a multitude of noble hearted women are offering themselves for the work.

"In the Hour of Need."

At a meeting of our ladies held at No. 1 Parlor, Tremont House, yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., a committee was appointed of our first ladies, to raise funds for the purchase of a flag of thirty-four stars, to be presented to the newly formed "Irish Brigade." The singular effect of this movement can hardly be overestimated. The additional incentive to preserve the honor and integrity of the flag of our beloved country, that it may be brought back again unharmed and untouched, with pride, will be great indeed. For who does not cherish the token of esteem and regard. And those gallant men, who have so nobly come to the assistance of their country in the hour of distress, will stand by their ensign to the last.

Spirit of the Norsemen.

The Scandinavians of Chicago assembled very numerously last Monday evening, and the best of spirit prevailed. They are determined to a man to stand or fall in defence of American liberties, laws and institutions. The Union shall be preserved! the Government must be sustained; and no compromise with traitors are their watch words. Short warlike speeches were made. The enlistment went on with very good results, and there is every prospect of forming, in a few days, a company of infantry, as well as a battery of artillery, amongst the hardy Scandinavians in this and neighboring counties. These men of the North are not to be trifled with when in the field. The sons of those who fought in the armies of Gustav Adolph, and Charles the Twelfth, when religious and political liberties were the issues, will be found not to have degenerated from their ancestors. It very fortunately happens that among the Scandinavians here there are several well versed in military tactics from years of constant service in the armies of their country, both artillery and infantry men. If America accepts of their services now it will be the ambition of the Scandinavians to so perform their self-imposed duties in defence of liberty and right as to deserve the approval of their American fellow citizens, to the honor of their adopted country and to their own glory.

Up to yesterday some fifty have enlisted for artillery service, and some twenty-five for infantry, and before the week is out the number required will have been filled.

The artillery volunteers commenced to drill last evening.

A New Regiment.—Mr. N. K. Fairbank is enrolling a new company, every member of which must be six feet or over. It is the nucleus of a new regiment, to be armed and equipped similar to the New York Seventh. They will commence drilling on Thursday evening. The regiment will not be offered till the organization is complete, and every company thoroughly drilled and ready for action.

Old Winnebago in the Field.

ROCKFORD, April 23, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Our first company leaves tomorrow for Springfield via Chicago, under command of Capt. Nevins. We hold this but the first installment. More will follow as occasion may require until the end of this unholy rebellion is found. The excitement is constantly increasing, every one feeling the call of his country, and ready to render such service as may be wanted in the cause of Constitutional Liberty, either on the field of battle or in such other sphere as may be needed to provide resources for the emergency, or to care for the families of those who go. Rev. Dr. Emerson, one of the old New England ministry, who links us to the past generation, (72 years old) is to address the company and citizens this evening preparatory to their leaving. One thing is worthy of remark: all unite in this feeling to sustain the Government, Republicans and Democrats, native and adopted citizens, ministers and laymen, old and young all vie with each other in this holy strife. Our young men go forth with our sympathies and prayers, and may God speed the right.

Respectfully yours, WAIT TALCOTT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

We learn from one of our citizens just returned from Philadelphia, that the managers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have notified the public that passengers and freight must look out for themselves; that all the powers and facilities of the road are to be first at the service of the government for the transport of troops and munitions of war. These will always have the preference.

Well done for the Pennsylvania Central. We presume, however, that there will be no delay, for the equipment of the road is ample for almost any emergency.

AID TO THE UNION.—THE PUBLIC PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Messrs. I. and A. Herzog, 123 Lake street, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Army, Navy and Military Caps at lower prices and at shorter notice than at any other house in the city. Send in your orders at once if you will have them filled in season. [ap24-3t] I. & A. HERZOG.

GLORIOUS DEFENSE OF SUMTER.

They Fight 36 Hours after Eating Their Last Crust!

FEARFUL ORDEAL OF FLAME AND FIRE.

FULL AND THRILLING PARTICULARS

[From the N. Y. Tribune, April 19.]

The steamship Baltic, Fletcher, from Charleston Bar 6 p. m., on the 15th inst., came up to the city and anchored off the Battery at 1 p. m. yesterday. She had flying from her mainmast head the flag of Fort Sumter, and at her foremast head the flag from Fort Moultrie. The Harriet Lane, Pawnee, for New York, sailed in company; also the Pawnee with her troops, and Pocahontas, for Norfolk. The Powhatan was not nor had she been at Charleston. The Pawnee did not arrive at Charleston Bar until after the surrender. During the whole time the fleet remained off the Bar, the wind blew a gale from the southeast, rendering the fleet useless to Fort Sumter.

We have gathered the following facts from officers on board the Baltic.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

On Thursday the demand to surrender the fort was made and declined—all the officers having been consulted by Major Anderson in regard to the summons. At about 3 o'clock on Friday morning notice was given us that fire would be opened on us in one hour unless the demand to surrender was instantly complied with. Major Anderson resolved not to return fire until broad daylight, not wishing to waste any of his ammunition. Fire was opened upon us from all points at once. To our astonishment a masked battery of heavy columbiads opened on us from the part of Sullivan's Island near the Floating Battery, the existence of which we had not the slightest intimation. It was covered with brush and other material which completely concealed it. It was skillfully constructed and well secured. Seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shell, 33 heavy guns, mostly columbiads, being engaged in the assault. The crash made by these shots against the walls was terrific, and many of the shells took effect inside the fort.

We took breakfast at 6½ o'clock leisurely and calmly, after which the command was divided into three reliefs, equally dividing the officers and men. The first relief was under the command of Capt Doubleday of the Artillery, and Lieut. Snyder of the Engineer Corps. This detachment went to the guns and opened fire upon the Cumming's Point battery, Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery was of immense strength, and most of our shots struck and glanced off again. The fire was so terrific on the parapet of Sumter that Maj. Anderson refused to allow the men to man the guns. Had they been permitted to do so, every one of them would have been sacrificed. Fort Moultrie was considerably damaged by our cannonading, a great many of our shots having taken effect on the embrasures. Several shots are known to have penetrated the floating battery, but little damage was done to it.

The reliefs were changed every four hours. We succeeded in dismounting two or three of the guns on Cumming's Point Battery. A new English gun which was employed by the enemy, was fired with great accuracy. Several of its shots entered the embrasures of Sumter, one of them slightly wounding four men. The full effect of our firing we have been unable to ascertain, having nothing to rely upon but the reports of the enemy. Our men owed their safety to the entirely extraordinary care exercised by the officers in command. A man was kept constantly on the look-out, who would cry "shot" or "shell" at every shot the enemy made, thus affording our men ample opportunity to seek shelter. The workmen were at first rather reluctant to assist the soldiers in handling the guns, but they gradually took hold and rendered valuable assistance. But few shots were fired before every one of them was desperately engaged in the conflict. We had to abandon one gun on account of the close fire made upon it. Hearing the fire renewed with it, I went to the spot. I there found a party of workmen engaged in serving it. I saw one of the workmen stooping over with his hands on his knees, convulsed with joy, while the tears rolled down his powder-begrimmed cheeks. "What are you doing here with that gun?" I asked. "Hit it right in the center," was the reply, the man meaning that his shot had taken effect in the center of the Floating Battery.

The aim of the enemy was principally directed at our flag staff, from which proudly waved the Stars and Stripes. After two days incessant firing, the flag staff was finally shot away.

The effect of the enemy's shot on the officers' quarters particulary, was terrific. One tower was so completely demolished that not one brick was left standing upon the other. The barracks caught fire on the first day several times, and were put out several times by Mr. Hart of New York, a volunteer, who particularly distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery, assisted by others. On the second day, it caught fire from a 10-inch shell, the danger to be encountered in the attempt to extinguish it being so great that the Major concluded not to attempt it. The effect of the fire was more disastrous than we could have supposed. The subsequent shots of the enemy took more effect in consequence; the walls were weakened, and we were more exposed. The main gates were destroyed by the fire, thus leaving us exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy. Five hundred men could have formed on the gorge, and march on us without our being able to oppose them. The fire surrounded the Fort on all sides.

Shells burst with the greatest rapidity in every portion of the work, hurling the loose brick and stone in all directions, breaking the windows, and setting fire to whatever woodwork they burst against. The solid shot firing of the enemy's batteries, and particularly of Fort Moultrie, was directed at the barbette guns of Fort Sumter, disabling one ten-inch columbiad (they had but two), one forty-two pounder, and two eight inch sea coast howitzers, and also tearing a large portion of the parapet away. The firing from the batteries on Cumming's Point were scattered over the whole of the gorge or rear of the fort. It looked like a sieve. The explosion of shells, and the quantity of deadly missiles that were hurled in every direction, and at every instant of time made it almost certain death to go out of the lower tier of casements, and also made the working of the barbette, or upper uncovered guns, which contained all our heaviest metals, and by which alone we could throw shells, quite impossible. During the first day there was hardly an instant of time that there was a secession of the whizzing of balls, which were sometimes coming half a dozen at once. There was not a portion of the work which was not seen in reverse (that is, exposed by the rear) from mortars.

On Friday, before dinner, several of the vessels of the fleet beyond the Bar were seen through the portholes. They dipped their flag. The command ordered Sumter's flag to be dipped in return, which was done, while the shells were bursting in every direction. (The flagstaff was located in the open parade, which is about the center of the open space within the Fort.) Sergeant Hart saw the flag of Fort Sumter half way down, and, supposing that it had been cut by the enemy's shot, rushed out through the fire to assist in getting it up. Shortly after it had been re-raised, a shell burst and cut the halyards, but the rope was so intertwined round the halyards, that the flag would not fall.

The cartridges were exhausted by about noon, and a party was sent to the magazines to make cartridges of the blankets and shirts, the sleeves of the latter being readily converted into the purpose desired. Another great misfortune was that there was not an instrument in the fort by which they could weigh powder, which of course destroyed all attempt at accuracy of firing. Nor had they angent scales, breach sides, or other instruments with which to point a gun.

When it became so dark as to render it impossible to see the effect of their shot, the portholes were closed for the night, while the batteries of the Secessionists continued their fire the whole night.

THE WOODWORK ON FIRE.

During Friday the officers barracks were three times set on fire by the shells, and three times put out under the most galling and destructive firing. This was the only occasion on which Major Anderson allowed the men to expose themselves without an absolute necessity. The guns of the parapet,—which had been pointed the day before—were fired clandestinely by some of the men slipping up on top.

The firing of the rifled guns from the iron battery on Cumming's Point became extremely accurate in the afternoon of Friday, cutting out large quantities of the masonry about the embrasure at every shot, throwing concrete among the cannoniers, and slightly wounding and stunning others. One piece struck Sergeant Kearnan, an old Mexican war veteran, striking him on the head and knocking him down. Upon being revived, he was asked if he was hurt badly. He replied; "No; I was only knocked down temporarily," and he went to work again.

Meals were served at the guns of the cannoniers while the guns were being fired and pointed. The fire commenced in the morning as soon as possible.

During Friday night the men endeavored to climb the flagstaff, for the purpose of fastening new halyards, the old ones having been cut by shot, but found it impossible. The flag remained fast.

For the fourth time the barracks were set on fire early on Saturday morning, and attempts were made to put it out. But it was soon discovered that red hot shot were being thrown into the fort with the greatest rapidity, and it became evident that it would be impossible to put out the conflagration. Fearful that the walls might crack, and the shells pierce and prostrate them, we commenced taking the powder out of the magazine, which was desperate work, rolling barrels of powder through the fire.

Ninety odd barrels had been rolled out through the flames, when the heat became so great as to make it impossible to get out any more. The doors were then closed and locked, and the fire spread and became general. The wind so directed the smoke as to fill the fort so full that the men could not see each other, and with the hot stifling air, it was as much as a man could do to breathe. When we were finally obliged to close the magazine, and our material for cartridges was exhausted, we were left destitute of any means to continue the contest. *We had eaten our last biscuit thirty-six hours before.* We came very near being stifled with the dense livid smoke from the burning buildings. The men lay prostrate on the ground, with wet handkerchiefs over their mouths and eyes, gasping for breath. It was a moment of imminent peril. If an eddy of wind had not ensued, we all, probably, should have been suffocated. The crashing of the shot, the bursting of the shells, the falling of walls, and the roar of the flames, made a pandemonium of the fort.

But few cartridges were left, and the guns were fired slowly; nor could more cartridges be made on account of the sparks falling in every part of the works. A gun was fired every now and then only to let the fleet and the people in the town know that the fort had not been silenced. The cannoniers could not see to aim much less where they hit.

After the barracks were well on fire, the batteries directed upon Fort Sumter increased their cannonading to a rapidity greater than had been attained before. About this time, the shells and ammunition in the upper service-magazines exploded, scattering the tower and upper portions of the building in every direction. The crash of the beams, the roar of the flames, the rapid explosion of the shells, and the shower of fragments of the forts, with the blackness of the smoke, made the scene indescribably terrific and grand. This continued for several hours. Meanwhile, the main gates were burned down, the chassis of the barbette guns were burned away on the gorge, and the upper portions of the towers had been demolished by shells.

There was not a portion of the Fort where a breath of air could be got for hours, except through a wet cloth. The fire spread to the men's quarters, on the right hand and on the left, and endangered the powder which had been taken out of the magazines. The men went through the fire and covered the barrels with wet cloths, but the danger of the Fort's blowing up became so imminent that they were obliged to heave the barrels out of the embrasures. While the powder was being thrown overboard, all the guns of Moultrie, of the iron floating battery, of the enfilade battery, and the Dahlgren battery, worked with increased vigor.

All but four barrels were thus disposed of, and those remaining were wrapped in many thicknesses of wet woolen blankets. But three cartridges were left, and these were in the guns.

FLAG SHOT AWAY.

About this time the flagstaff of Fort Sumter was shot down, some fifty feet from the truck, this being the ninth time that it has been shot. The man cried out, "The flag is down; it has been shot away." In an instant Lieut. Hall rushed forward and brought the flag away. But, the halyards were so intricately tangled, that it could not be righted; it was, therefore, nailed to the staff, and planted upon the ramparts, while batteries in every direction were playing upon them.

A few moments after and a man with a white flag tied to his sword, desired admission. He was admitted through an embrasure. In a great flurry, he said he was Gen. Wigfall, and that he came from Gen. Beauregard, and added that he had seen that Sumter's flag was down. Lieut. Davis replied, "Oh, Sir! but it is up again." The cannonading meanwhile continued. Gen. Wigfall asked that some one should hold his flag outside. Lieut. Davis replied, "No, Sir! we don't raise a white flag. If you want your batteries to stop, you must stop them." Gen. Wigfall then held the flag out of an embrasure. As soon as he had done so, Lieut. Davis directed a corporal to relieve him, as it was Gen. Wigfall's flag.

Several shots struck immediately around him while he was holding it out, when he started back, and putting the flag in Wigfall's face, said, "D—n it; I won't hold that flag, for they dont respect it. They struck their colors, but we never did." Wigfall replied, "They fired at me three or four times, and I should think you ought to stand it once." Wigfall then placed the white flag on the outside of the embrasure and presented himself to Major Anderson, and said that Gen. Beauregard was desirous that blood should not be unnecessarily shed, and also stated that he came from Gen. Beauregard, who desired to know if Major Anderson would evacuate the Fort, and that if he would do so he might choose his own terms.

THE EVACUATION.

After a moment's hesitation Major Anderson replied that he would go out on the same terms that he (Major Anderson) had mentioned on the 11th. Gen. Wigfall then said: "Very well; then it is understood that you will evacuate. That is all I have to do. You military men will arrange everything else on your own terms." He then departed, the white flag still waving where he had placed it, and the stars and stripes waving from the flag-staff which had become the target of the rebels.

Shortly after his departure Major Lee, the Hon. Porcher Miles, Senator Chesnut, and the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, the staff of Gen. Beauregard, approached the fort with a white flag, and said they came from Gen. Beauregard, who had observed that the flag had been down and raised again a few minutes afterward. The General had sent over desiring to know if he could render any assistance, as he had observed that the Fort was on fire. (This was perhaps a delicate mode of asking for a surrender.) Major Anderson, in replying, requested them to thank Gen. Beauregard for the offer, but it was too late, as he had just agreed with Gen. Beauregard for an evacuation. The three comprising the party looked at each other blankly, and asked with whom? Major Anderson, observing that there was something wrong, remarked that Gen. Wigfall, who had just left, had represented himself to be aid of Gen. Beauregard, and that he had come over to make the proposition.

After some conversation among themselves, they said to Major Anderson that Wigfall had not seen Gen. Beauregard for two days. Major Anderson replied that Gen. Wigfall's offer and its acceptance had placed him in a peculiar position. They then requested him to place in writing what Gen. Wigfall had said to him, and they would lay it before Gen. Beauregard.

Before this reached Gen. Beauregard he sent his Adjutant General and other members of his staff, including the Hon. Roger A Pryor and Gov. Manning, proposing the same conditions which Major Anderson had offered to go out upon, with the exception only of not saluting his flag. Major Anderson said that he had already informed Gen. Beauregard that he was going out. They asked him if he would not accept of the terms without the salute. Major Anderson told them, No; but that it should be an open point.

Gen. Beauregard sent down to say that the terms had been accepted, and that he would send the Isabel or any other vessel at his command to convey Major Anderson and the troops to any port in the United States which he might select.

The evacuation took place about 9½ o'clock on Sunday morning, after the burial with military honors of private Daniel Hough, who had been killed by the bursting of a gun. The men had been all the morning preparing cartridges for the purpose of firing a salute of one hundred guns. This done, the embarkation took place, the band meanwhile playing Yankee Doodle.

Braver men never lived than the defenders of Fort Sumter, and when all showed such lofty courage and patriotism it would be invidious to make such distinctions, but the ardor and endurance of musician Hall of Co. E was remarked by every man in Sumter, and the company intend to present him with a testimonial. He was at the firing of the first gun, and fought on all day and would not accept either of the reliefs. He was up at the first shot the next day, and worked without cessation till night. His example and words of cheer had great effect. This is the more worthy of remark as he belonged to the musicians, and he was not obliged to enter into the engagement at all.

INCIDENTS.

An incident occurred during the cannonading, which, for its peculiarity, deserves particular mention. Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, ex-member of Congress, was one of the second deputation who waited upon Major Anderson. He was the very embodiment of Southern chivalry. Literally dressed to kill, bristling with bowie knives and revolvers, like a walking arsenal, he appeared to think himself individually capable of capturing the fort, without any extraneous assistance. Inside of the fort he seemed to think himself master of everything—monarch of all he surveyed—and in keeping with his pretension, seeing upon the table what appeared to be a glass of brandy, drank it without ceremony. Surgeon Crawford, who had witnessed the feat, approached him and said: "Sir, what you have drank is poison—it was the iodide of potassium—*you are a dead man*." The representative of chivalry instantly collapses, bowie-knives, revolvers, and all, and passed into the hands of Surgeon Crawford, who, by purgings, pumpings, and pukings, defeated his own prophecy in regard to his fate. Mr Pryor left Fort Sumter a wiser and a sadder man."

MAJOR ANDERSON LEAVES THE BALTIC.

A quarter of an hour after the Baltic had dropped her anchor off Governor's Island, the harbor steamboat John Birkbeck arrived alongside, coming from the Quartermaster to Maj. Anderson. Soon after her arrival, Maj. Anderson left the Baltic with Lieut Hall, his staff officer, and in a moment the hawsers were cast off, and the Birkbeck was steaming up toward the Battery. The soldiers were standing by the bulwarks and on the hurricane decks of the Baltic, and the joined in loud and continued cheering for Maj. Anderson; and he, overcome with those emotions which only the soldier can feel when parting from his comrades in arms, found his eyes bedimmed with big tears. He stifled his emotions, and raised his cap in affectionate farewell.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

Return of the Philadelphians to Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following account of the return of the Pennsylvania Regiment of volunteers from the battle ground at Baltimore:

At a late hour, as we are going to press, we have intelligence of the arrival of General Small's broken regiment, which returned to this city at eleven o'clock, with a number of wounded, battered volunteers, and, we fear a number of disfigured and pallid corpses.

At this late hour we have not time for a detailed description.

The train on which the Pennsylvanians were transported reached Canton, a suburban depot in Baltimore, at 11 o'clock. Here the track was found torn up. The Massachusetts troops occupied the four first cars. The track in front was filled with anchors, stone, masts, rocks, &c. While the Massachusetts troops marched on, the Pennsylvania troops, amid a great mob of rioters, attempted to clear away the obstacles. The mob pursued the Massachusetts men as far as the Washington depot, and four of the latter were killed.

The mob then returned to the cars where the Pennsylvanians still remained. General Small ordered the troops to remain in the cars, and placed sentinels at the doors. But many persons leaped from the windows, greatly excited and engaged with the mob. All of these were more or less injured, and three fatally.

The mob were commanded by a party of young men, well-dressed, apparently gentlemen's sons. They fired pistols, and discharged bricks, etc., into the cars. The Pennsylvanians, who made fight, drove back the crowd and wounded or killed many of them.

Gen. Small maintained his courage during this exigency. The railroad officers were paralyzed, and refused to attach a locomotive to the train. Gen. Small himself left the train and ordered an engineer to attach a locomotive, which was done.

At this time Gen. Small was seized by the rioters, with Corporal Petit and Sergeant A. G. Rowland.

The superintendent of the railroad then addressed the crowd. He rode a horse, and, by an ingenious ruse, made the rioters believe that the troops were prisoners of war.

The train moved at 12¼ o'clock to the freight depot, and the troops were set to work in removing bags, &c. This deceived the mob, who took the volunteers to be workmen.

Marshal Kane had the troops finally hastened to a special train, and they came up to the city.

General Small, with the remnant of troops, jumped upon the train from Washington, due at Baltimore at five o'clock, and were brought to this city. Both trains, on their way up, picked up fifty or more stragglers. A special train will be sent down to-day to take up the stragglers.

[illegible] one hundred men are missing.

One of the Massachusetts men was killed by a great piece of iron striking him on the head, thrown from a house top. The troops then turned and fired upon the mob by command, killing a large number of citizens of Baltimore and wounding many others.

The mob then dispersed in great affright, and returned to the Pennsylvanians in the cars.

The behavior of the troops throughout was signalled by great coolness and courage. All are anxious to go back with arms and drive the assassins through the streets of their own city. They were cheering repeatedly for the Union.

A number of the Massachusetts men are in town, having been detached from their regiment. The appearance of Gen. Small and men is frightful in the extreme, being battered and gashed from head to foot. Many are stabbed.

Lieutenant Colonel [illegible], of Gen. Small's regiment, has had his right eye cut out. A man living at Fourth and Brown streets was stabbed in the groin.

A man with a Secession flag, in Baltimore, was set upon by the Germans, and beaten with his own flag staff.

Many of the men had not eaten prior to their arrival in town, a period of twenty-four hours.

A report prevailed in town last evening that A. G. Rowland, Esq., was dead. It was not true.

The event above narrated seems to have stirred the Quaker blood. The *Press* says:

The excitement in this matter reached a point of intensity yesterday on receipt of intelligence from Baltimore that a rebellious mob had insulted the defenders of the Republic, violated the laws of hospitality and humanity, and slain the patriotic soldiery of Massachusetts while peacefully marching to the relief of the capital.

On the previous evening (Thursday) more than seventeen hundred unarmed volunteers, residents of Philadelphia, had gone from the depot at Broad and Prime streets upon the same mission, under command of an honored and brave public servant—one who had fought long and well upon a foreign soil. The rumors at first in circulation confounded the Pennsylvania with the Massachusetts regiment, and thousands of citizens, whose friends had embarked for Baltimore, were raving and wildly gesticulating in the streets.

When after despatches signalled the safety of the Pennsylvanians, and attributed the loss of life solely to the Bay State volunteers, indignation was not a whit abated. Any heresies or zealotries, on the part of Massachusetts, were forgotten or wiped away. As in the struggle of 1776, the blood of her sons had been the first shed, and that by massacre. All Philadelphians took her loss to heart, and wished that the sacrifice had first fallen upon Pennsylvania; for bloodshed at this time involves neither regret nor dishonor, and that State is renowned which enlisted the first martyr.

The feeling abroad in this city, on receipt of this news, was feverish, intense, intolerable. The mildest became fierce, the law-loving grew intractable. Men walked the highways with pale faces and white lips, and others passed the hours in cursing. Hundreds, under the enthusiasm and passion of the moment, fell in the wake of the first recruiting party that passed, and hurried themselves into the hosts of defenders.

STATE OF FEELING AT THE SOUTH.

Northern Aid and Comfort Expected.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

During the last seven days I have been through Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. The excitement is wild. Railway trains are loaded with soldiers, arms and ammunition. Northerners are hastening home, closely watched, subjected to gross indignities and often arrested as spies.

The general belief is that Ben McCulloch is about to attack Washington successfully; that Mr. Lincoln will be killed; that the North wants to subjugate the South; that Yankee soldiers, as they are called, are cowards and easily defeated.

There is great wonder that no Disunion party has yet been developed in the North, and there is expectation daily of hearing that the masses of New York will inaugurate a bloody rebellion and overthrow the authorities.

The defenseless condition of Mobile harbor excited great alarm, and it is being strengthened.

A Union man of Huntsville, Ala., narrowly escaped hanging last Monday.

Companies are pouring into Pensacola. Gen. Bragg had all his plans laid for an attack last Friday night; sentinels were to be bribed, and it was expected that they could surprise the fort. The United States forces discovered the plot. So it was abandoned. The fort can only be carried with immense loss of life. The Revolutionists' cannon are light. There is a great fear of the Brooklyn's guns.

Pieces of Major Anderson's flagstaff are carried through the country as curiosities. In the interior of the State, I heard extreme fears expressed that the slaves would be supplied with arms from the North, and rebel.

There was great activity still about the defenses of Charleston Harbor in anticipation of a sea attack. Troops are still coming in from the country.

In Eastern North Carolina, yesterday, the excitements was utterly wild. Six 36 pounders from Charleston for Fort Macon reached Wilmington last night. Troops were pouring into that and the other forts. One hundred and sixty free negroes had been impressed, and are now working on the fortifications. Gov. Ellis was about to convene the Legislature. The State is already out of the Union. There were loud threats to hang and drive out Mr. Gilmer and other Union men

Gilbert Potter, a professed Unionist, of Wilmington, has donated a thousand barrels of mess pork to the revolutionists.

At Richmond there has been unparalleled excitement during the last three days. Business was suspended, Gold and New York exchange was 15 per cent premium. One Secession firm advertises that they repudiate Northern debts. There were fears of trouble from the two thousand free negroes of the city. Sharp's rifles were being ordered from New York, to be shipped disguised in dry-goods boxes.

FORT PICKENS.

How the Traitors Proposed to Take It.

Major Chase, the rebel officer lately in command of the ragamuffins squatting before Fort Pickens, being assailed for not having taken that place in January, justifies himself in a card in the Pensacola *Observer*, which is a bit of history worth preserving.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A friend has informed me that blame has been attached to my not taking Fort Pickens when authorized and directed to do so by Governor Perry. A simple statement of the facts of the case will exonerate me from all blame in the matter.

On the 31st of December, 1860, I wrote a letter to Gov. Perry proposing a plan for taking the forts, and committed it to the charge of Col. Yonge, who expected to leave that day in the mail steamers for St. Marks. In consequence of a storm the mail steamer did not arrive at Pensacola until the morning of the 3d of January.

On the 3d of January, I received a dispatch from Gov. Moore of Alabama, dated January 1st, requesting me to proceed that night to Montgomery. The dispatch did not reach me until half-past 10 o'clock A. M. of the 3d. I left for Montgomery at 9 o'clock P. M. on the same evening; and being detained at Murder Creek by the flood, did not arrive at Montgomery until January 5th, at 5 o'clock P. M. I visited Gov. Moore and was informed by him that orders had been sent to take Mount Vernon Arsenal and Fort Moore. After I had retired to bed Gov. Morgan called to inform me that Gov. Perry had telegraphed him that he would seize the Pensacola forts, and asking his cooperation, and that he would write by mail.

I received no telegraph from Gov. Perry and waited at Montgomery on the 6th for that purpose. At half past 9 o'clock, I received a telegraph from Gov. Perry, dated Tallahassee, January 6th, in reply to my letter delivered by Colonel Yonge, in these words: "Yes, and go ahead immediately without waiting for secession—prepare well—you have ample authority."

I left Montgomery on the morning of the 7th by rail, and arrived in Mobile on the morning of the 8th of January. I arranged with Col. Shepard to collect a force to proceed as soon as possible to Fort Pickens by steamer, and capture that work. Col. Shepard, with great promptness, proceeded to execute my orders. On the 9th of January, I left Mobile for Pensacola, and arrived there on the 10th of January, at 4 o'clock A. M., and was informed that Pickens had been taken possession of by the Federal troops from Barrancas. I telegraphed to stop Col. Shepard's expedition from Mobile.

It should be stated that Governor Perry acted in the promptest manner. Col. Yonge did not arrive at Tallahassee, until the 6th of January, when he hastened to deliver my letter to the Governor, who instantly telegraphed me, giving me full power to act.

The plan so well devised for the capture of Fort Pickens, and the other forts in this harbor, and so promptly approved when received by Gov. Perry, was defeated by no lack of energy and diligence of those engaged to carry it out; but by the act of Providence, which through the intervention of a storm, delayed the mail steamer three days in her transit to St. Marks.

By no one was this failure more deeply deplored than myself. WM. H. CHASE.

PENSACOLA, April 10, 1861.

The Pirate Flag.

The piratical proclamation of Jeff. Davis has roused the New York merchants and populace to fury. It aims a blow at the heart of the city. The *Times* thus comments on it:

Jefferson Davis might as well have thrown a lighted match into a powder magazine, as menace the commerce of the North with privateers. The effect of this proclamation upon our community has been only to deepen and make tenfold more intense the hatred and indignation of the public. Our people begin to realize the real character of the foe with whom they have to deal. All the illusions they have hitherto cherished about fraternity and kindly feeling towards their sister States have been rudely dispelled. Those whom they had looked upon as brothers prove to be pirates. The men whom we have associated with ourselves, as sharing with us the glories and blessings of our common country, turn out to be the assassins of the Republic. They cannot even make war in the spirit of a civilized nation, but go back to the habits and practices of the barbarism of a hundred years ago. *The first seizure of an American vessel by one of his privateers will let loose upon the South* [illegible] *John Brown's than he can hire pirates in a year.* And if he doubts the effect of such an invasion upon the people of the Southern States, Gov. Wise can enlighten his mind upon that subject.

RIGHT.—The *Tribune* calls upon the next Congress to revoke the [illegible] of such men [illegible] of arms in the North as have supplied the rebels of the South with weapons.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

VARIOUS RUMORS FROM BALTIMORE.

ILLINOIS.

Egypt is all right on the main point. Capt. L. E. G. Ransom has raised his full quota of stalwart yeomanry in this old county, (Fayette) and they are now *en route* for the rendezvous at Springfield. They will give a good account of themselves.

DIXON, April 22.—Lee county is in a perfect blaze of excitement. She is mustering, and will tender in a few days three companies to the Governor. One company in Dixon is waiting for orders, and is now being addressed by the old "War Horse," Col. John Dement. There is another company here nearly full; also one in Amboy. Two thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Dixon for the families of volunteers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WYANET, ILL., April 23.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night. Our company is filled and leaves for Springfield on Thursday noon, under command of Capt. A. C. Barry, a noble and true patriot, who carries the hearts of the people with him. Two thousand dollars were subscribed for the benefit of families left by volunteers. The ladies of the place presented the company with a silk flag. The other men are forming a reserve company.

PEORIA, Ill., April 23.—The citizens of Peoria last night resolved that no provisions for the South should leave or pass Peoria. They appointed a committee to see that steamers obeyed.

PAXTON, Ill., April 22.—A volunteer company is being formed in this place from this and adjoining towns.

CAIRO, Ill., April 23.—Troops arrive by almost every train. There has not been any disturbance yet.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 22.—The military companies from Chicago, comprising four companies of infantry and one of flying artillery, passed through here at 10 A. M. en route for Cairo. The boys are in high spirits.

VANDALIA, Ill., April 23.—One full Company of volunteers just left for Springfield. Two more Companies are now enrolling. The excitement is intense. Business is almost entirely suspended.

PEKIN, Ill., April 22.—The Pekin Volunteers, Capt. F. L. Rhoads, left for Springfield this forenoon. A large crowd met them at the levee.

MARENGO, Ill., April 22.—An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night. Thirty-two volunteers enlisted, and $1,000 were subscribed for their families.

WISCONIN.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—Gov. Randall to-day issued a proclamation urging the formation of companies of minute men, standing ready to answer to other calls of the General Government. The first regiment is now full, and only await orders to march. Nineteen more companies than were required, have offered themselves but cannot be accepted until another call is made. The Governor has also issued a very handsome and feeling proclamation to the ladies of Wisconsin, asking their aid in preparing lint and bandages. He concludes as follows:

"Your husbands, brothers and sons are called upon to aid in subduing rebellion, in punishing treason, in the maintenance of the Government, and in the execution of the laws. It is your country and your Government, as well as theirs, that is now in danger, and you can give strength and courage, warm sympathies and cheering words to those who go to do battle for all that is dear to us here. Bitter as the parting may be to many, I am assured that you will bid them go bravely forward for God and Liberty. I commend the soldier to your kindness and encouragement and prayers, with full confidence that when occasion calls, many, very many, Florence Nightingales will be found in our goodly land."

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, April 23.—There is no decline in the war feeling in this section. One company of volunteers have been formed and accepted by the Governor. Others are rapidly forming. Double the number required by the Governor to fill the regiment allotted to this State have been organized. In this city the national flag floats from all the public buildings, and a number of private residences.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 23.—The Governor's Greys, 85 men, and the Jackson Guards, 90 men, left this city on the steamer Alhambra this afternoon for the rendezvous at Davenport. About 7,000 or 8,000 people accompanied them to the steamer, enthusiastically cheering and bidding them God speed. Rev. Mr. Fuller, Methodist minister of this city, enlisted in the Greys as chaplain, on condition that he be allowed to carry a musket. About $3,000 have been subscribed here for the support of the families of volunteers. The Washington Guards leave for Davenport on Saturday next. The war feeling is increasing.

INDIANA.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 23.—The first volunteer company from this place, left yesterday for Indianapolis. About 3,000 people assembled at the depot to witness their departure. Frisbie's Silver Band accompanies them to Indianapolis, and will tender their services to the Governor. The Band is said to be the finest in Northern Indiana. Over $6,000 have already been subscribed for the support of families of volunteers. Two other companies are ready to leave, but as the quota for this State is filled, they will hold themselves in readiness should another call be made.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 22.—60 companies, the full number required from Indiana, have been accepted by the Governor. 35 companies more have tendered their services, and information of 100 additional companies forming has been received. 56 companies will be in camp to-day."

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., April 22.—The war news is creating the greatest excitement. One hundred volunteer troops left here this forenoon under command of W. H. Blake for Indianapolis. Upwards of 2,000 citizens assembled at the depot to witness the departure and bid adieu to the troops. The ladies presented a flag to the company in a brief but most thrilling and heartfelt speech by Miss Anna Heartwell, of this place. A relief fund was raised and headed by C. B. Blair, banker at this place subscribing $500.

ELKHART, April 22.—The Elkhart Guards, Capt. Munn, numbering 140 men, left at 4 P. M. to-day, for Indianapolis. A splendid banner was presented to the company by the ladies of this place. A large number of blankets and five boxes of provisions were donated to the Guards by the citizens.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The State authorities have decided to muster into immediate service the whole of the 30,000 volunteers authorized by the Legislature.

The Common Council last night voted one million dollars to arm and equip regiments, and half a million more for the families of volunteers.

The Brooklyn Common Council voted $100,000 for the equipment of the 13th regiment, to leave to-morrow.

The Baltimore *American* of Monday confirms the scuttling of the Pennsylvania, Columbus, Delaware, Raritan and Merrimac, at Norfolk by order of Capt. Pendergrast, and the destruction of their arms. The only vessel saved to carry away the government forces were the Pocahontas and Cumberland.

The Associated Press have sent three reporters to go as near Baltimore as possible and send the earliest news by every practicable and impracticable way. All the news received between 10 and 4 o'clock will be bulletined as fast as received.

NEW YORK, April 22.—1,000 barrels of powder were seized yesterday, bound to New Orleans; also, a lot of blank registrations of vessels for the Confederate States. All vessels bound to sea are strictly watched.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, has enlisted as a private in a battalion of Rifles of Massachusetts.

Senator Baker of Oregon has been chosen Colonel of a regiment of Californians. They raised $25,000 for their equipment.

Gov. Morgan received a telegraphic dispatch that the 8th regiment of Massachusetts, under Gen. Butler, had arrived safely and landed at Fort McHenry on Saturday.

Wm. B. Astor has offered to give the Government four millions, and loan it ten millions.

BUFFALO, April 23d.—The Common Council of this city unanimously appropriated $50,000 to equip volunteers and support their families. Also, permitting the clerks of the several departments to enlist without loss of situations or salary. Our citizens have raised $25,000 for the same purpose.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A regiment of riflemen is forming of Italians, Swiss and Hungarians here, to be called the Garibaldi Guard. The British residents are forming a regiment of Light Infantry. One company is complete and the second is forming.

Commodore Vanderbilt is said to have informed the government that they can have his whole fleet of steamers, fully manned and equipped, without the charge of a penny.

A lot of uniforms for the Southern army have been seized at a store in Dey street.

It appears that a diabolical attempt was made to poison the Massachusetts volunteers aboard the State of Maine, while here Friday evening last, by sending poisoned brandy aboard. One died and four or five others have been under its influence, but will probably recover. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown.

ALBANY, April 23.—In the Democratic Union meeting Erastus Corning presided. A resolution was passed pledging the entire party to stand firm to the Union.

The Common Council appropriated $30,000 for families of volunteers.

The Bank of Poughkeepsie has tendered the Government $100,000, and the Albany $10,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Silly reports have been afloat all day that Baltimore has been shelled—that a mob had burned the Cathedral because the Arch Bishop displayed the American flag, and that Col. Fremont had arrived at New York with a quarter of a million of muskets from England.

Private information from Baltimore says the mob element is powerless to act with system. Arms are plenty, but no ammunition. It is believed, however, that the people and mob will unite to prevent the passage of troops through the city. The troops will be compelled to fight their way step by step.

The railroad between Baltimore and Washington was to be obstructed yesterday, and some of the bridges destroyed.

People south of the Susquehanna are loyal to the Union, and will assist in defending Havre de Grace against Secessionists.

HARRISBURG, April 22.—Caleb Cushing arrived here yesterday. He left for Washington on Sunday. He says that Gen. Lee with 5,000 Virginia troops, was covering Arlington Heights.

Lieut. Jenifer is reported as having deserted from Carlisle Barracks. He had full knowledge of the plans of the Government. Dispatches for his arrest have been sent in every direction.

Caleb Cushing narrowly escaped injury from the people of Carlisle and Chambersburgh. He stated that he was on his way to Massachusetts to join a regiment for the defense of the Union.

Fears of an extended conspiracy among the negroes existed in St. Mary's county, Maryland, and the roads were constantly patrolled by mounted men.

HARRISBURGH, April 22.—Caleb Cushing arrived here yesterday. He left for Washington on Sunday. He says that Gen. Lee, with 5,000 Virginia troops, was covering Arlington Heights.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—A bearer of dispatches from the President to Gen. Patterson has arrived. This messenger traveled part way on foot passing himself off as a Methodist preacher. He says Baltimore was quiet Sunday morning. No cannonading had been heard. A perfect reign of terror prevailed there. Union men are obliged to succumb to the mob.

HARRISBURG, April 23.—An officer just arrived says up to Sunday evening there was no firing at Baltimore. He said they have twelve brass pieces, and were fortifying the neighboring heights.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Several of the Pennsylvania troops, who have been missing since the Baltimore riot, have returned here, and report having been confined in jail in Baltimore. Thirty five others have been wandering in the woods near Conwingo. They were taken to neighboring houses and treated kindly. The latter have not returned home.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 21.—It is generally believed that a rencontre between Fort McHenry and the city of Baltimore had taken place, but to what extent is not known.

A train has arrived from Baltimore via Susquehanna River. The Baltimoreans were making active preparations to take Fort McHenry, whose guns now are turned on the city.

WILMINGTON, April 22.—Passengers on the train just passed report all quiet at Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held here this afternoon, embracing every party creed. The Union feeling was intense and strong. Resolutions were adopted.

VIRGINIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The scuttling of the Steamers Pennsylvania, Columbus, Delaware, Raritan, and Merrimack, at Norfolk, by order of Capt. Prendergast, and the destruction of the arms, is confirmed.

The Powhatan and Cumberland were saved to carry away the Government forces.

The shiphouses were torn down, and factories levelled to the ground, with the intention of abandoning them.

The Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth asked Capt. Prendergast if he would fire on the town. He answered he would act entirely on the defensive.

The excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth was intense. Women and children were flying, and men rallying to arms.

The people of Norfolk have seized the powder house at Craney Island, and removed the powder to the city and are making arrangements for a vigorous defense.

MARYLAND.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Gentlemen from Washington report that the Baltimoreans have telegraphed to Harper's Ferry for Virginia troops to come to their support.

The house of Henry Winter Davis was entered by a mob, but he having left, his family was not molested.

The Hall of the German Turners was sacked.

The citizens of Cockeysville were holding a Union meeting.

When two omnibus loads of Baltimore police soldiers came up to burn the bridges to the Pennsylvania line, they were attacked and dispersed by the Union men, who formed guards and protected the bridges until the arrival of the Pennsylvania troops.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 21.—It is said that Gov. Hicks protested to Gen. Butler, the Massachusetts regiment, against landing troops here. They were consequently landed at the Naval Academy, which is the exclusive property of the Government.

The following is from the Baltimore *American*:

"Mayor Brown of Baltimore, went to Washington Sunday at request of the President. He had a long interview in presence of the Cabinet and General Scott. The President urged the absolute necessity of transit through Baltimore.

Scott's opinion was to bring troops through Maryland, avoiding Baltimore, if the people would permit; if not, troops must select their own best route, and, if need be, must fight their way through.

Private information from Baltimore says the mob element is powerless to act with system. Arms are plenty, but no ammunition. It is believed however, that the people and mob will unite to prevent the passage of troops through the city. The troops will be compelled to fight their way step by step.

The railroad between Baltimore and Washington was to be obstructed yesterday, and some of the bridges destroyed.

The people south of the Susquehanna are loyal to the Union, and will assist in defending Havre de Grace against Secessionists.

Destructive Fire.

CENTRALIA, ILL., April 23d.—The storehouse and carpenter shop belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with their contents were burned to the ground, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss estimated at $25,000. Believed to be covered by insurance.

[A thunder storm, accompanied by a heavy gale, prostrated the lines East of Toledo this afternoon. We are therefore unable to get any more report to-night.—REP.]

LATEST FROM LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

Reported Seizure of the Star of the West.

A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday morning, direct from New Orleans, gives some interesting items of news from Louisiana and Texas. He left there on Saturday evening last.

He says Col. Ben. McCullough was in New Orleans, full of braggadocio. To show at what a ridiculously low rate they estimate our Northern capacities, one of McCullough's friends remarked at the table of the St. Charles Hotel that "all McCullough asked for was the privilege of marching *a thousand* Rangers into Ohio!"

When the news was received of Virginia's secession, the people of New Orleans were almost crazy with joy.

Our informant states that there are no Union men in Louisiana or Mississippi—all are bent on a war with the "Abolition North!" Warlike preparations are going on in every town and city.

They had a report down there on Saturday that Lincoln had fled Washington in fear and trembling. This report was afterwards modified that Lincoln was to leave, with his Cabinet, on Monday morning, at 4 o'clock. They are possessed of the most ridiculous notions of the disposition and capabilities of the North.

Saturday evening's *Picayune* has the following important announcement:

"We learn by a dispatch from Southwest Pass that the steamship Star of the West, in the employ of the United States Government, was this morning brought in there as a prize. She was seized by the citizens of Indianola, where she was taking United States troops on board. A prize crew was put in possession of her, and thus she was sent around to this port.

"This is the vessel after which the Matagorda was sent, but the people of Indianola had anticipated her."

Our informant states that when he was leaving, it was announced that the Star of the West was coming up the river in possession of the Rebels.

The city of New Orleans is intensely excited, and everybody seems anxious for a fight. They think they can whip the North and make mere boy's play of it.

In regard to Fort Pickens, they say they will take it, at the cost of a thousand lives, if necessary. Our informant came by railroad, and says nothing but Secession flags are waving between Cairo and New Orleans. No Union man dare speak out his sentiments. There is a reign of terror. Any man expressing sympathy with Lincoln's Government would be hung on the spot.—*Journal, yesterday.*

An Arrival from Washington.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS THERE AND IN BALTIMORE.

A gentleman who left Washington at half-past four o'clock on Saturday morning, informs us that the general belief in that city in the best informed circles, was that Jefferson Davis was on his way North—at the head of a considerable force, which he was augmenting on the way. As all communication by telegraph with the South has been cut off, it was impossible to procure any positive information on this subject; but it was considered beyond dispute that he was *en route* for the Capital and not very far from it at the present time.

Baltimore, he states, seemed to be in a perfect whirlwind of excitement. Thousands of people thronged the streets, who appeared to have lost all control of themselves, and were more like fiends than human beings. At that time the military and police had not, apparently, established any authority over the city. At 1 o'clock our informant left Baltimore by a propeller through the Elkton Canal. He met two barges, which seemed to be filled with troops, though not many were visible, as they were all housed. The captains of the barges, on being hailed, denied that they had troops on board, but the gentlemen on the propeller were confident from what they heard that there were not less than 1,700, and that they were of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The road from Philadelphia to Baltimore is completely interrupted, no trains passing over it at all. The long bridge over Gunpowder Creek—a mile long—is burned, and the smaller bridges on each side are also destroyed. It was reported at Baltimore and generally believed, that a hundred men had gone to Havre de Grace to scuttle the ferry boats by which railroad passengers cross the Susquehannah.

CONDITION OF THE CAPITAL.

We learn, from the best authority, that on Friday last there were in Washington 4,000 troops, whom the Commanding Officer considered perfectly reliable for any emergency. It was also stated that the officers of the Government expected, by Tuesday evening next, to have 25,000 American troops under arms at the Capital. It is believed that this force will be ample to keep in check, until further reinforcements can arrive, any force that can be brought against them.—*N. Y. Times, 22d inst.*

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES with Glass Foot and other important improvements at reduced prices. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 107 and 109 Lake street.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1861.

For the past two days a project has been earnestly discussed, proposing that the Legislature should issue bonds to replace those now in the hands of the Auditor as security for the currency of the banks not now in the rejected list—the State holding the bonds of the other States till peace is restored and their market value rises sufficiently to save the State, and therefore, the people from loss. What precise form, if any, the proposition is likely to take we have not heard, but it must not be forgotten that we have a State Constitution whose provisions must not be violated. Any measure of relief that could be adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution would be gladly sanctioned by the people; but while ready to sacrifice thousands of lives and pour out millions of treasure to maintain the Constitution of the Union, our legislators should be sure that they do not violate our own. When the proposed measure assumes a definite shape we shall be ready to give it a careful examination. Other parties propose that the Legislature should pass a law making our present currency receivable for all taxes save the interest tax. That would go far to sustain it; but *how far* can not now be foreseen. It seems on the face of it to be less objectionable than the other measure.

Exchange was very close at the opening, but the news from the New York stock board, at noon, caused a more buoyant feeling, and bankers sold more freely in the afternoon, though there was no disposition to discount on the rates. They were 15 per cent. premium. Of course the demand is light at these "fancy" figures. The buying price was 7, 13@15. The market is so entirely unsettled that bankers will not keep any considerable supply.

Gold is entirely nominal. Buying 15, selling about 20 per cent. premium.

STOCKS.—For some reason the figures for the afternoon stock board did not come through by private dispatch. In the morning the market was very buoyant. Missouris sold at 46c. Virginias at 46c, and Tennessees at 46½c. This is a rise of 2@3 per cent. since yesterday. As to Missouris they will sink out of sight if the information telegraphed by our Springfield correspondent, derived from the Missouri *Democrat* of this morning should prove correct. The *Democrat* says that Gov. Jackson has proposed to the banks that were to advance half a million of dollars to pay the July interest, that the money should be devoted to war purposes, and that all but one had consented. Gov. Jackson is a Secessionist, and of course the funds would go into the hands of the traitors. Should this prove true, it is the end of all value to Missouri stocks, for some time at least, if not for a generation.

UNCURRENT.—There is no change in the rates of uncurrent money. We quote the price nominal at 40 cents on the dollar.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Money matters were at a stand to-day. Exchange was nominally 10 ⅌ cent., but we may say there was none in the market. The demand for money is very trifling, as the continued depreciation of stocks tends to increase the disinclination to exchange produce for the currency in circulation.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of yesterday says: Money is as easy as ever, on call, on the right kind of security, or for the best description of paper. But great care is exercised in selecting paper, very few lenders being willing to buy names in the Southern trade at any price. It seems to be generally understood that a very small proportion of the debts due by the South to the North will ever be collected: the credit of parties who are known or believed to have large amounts due them at the South suffers in consequence. On call, very few bankers care to lend on slave State stocks, even with any margin. The course pursued by Virginia has shaken public confidence in the honor of the people of the border States, and absolute repudiation would not now cause much surprise. On railroad stocks and bonds, the brokers borrow at 4@5 per cent. First class paper, in the Nothern trade, goes at 5@7, according to length, &c.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 23, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Owing to the great excitement regarding the Southern rebellion, business during the past week has been interfered with to a very material extent. The currency question has also tended to interrupt and disarrange commerce in no small degree.

The weather has been more favorable, though during the past two days heavy rains have intervened, with high winds. The Straits are not yet reported open; but we are expecting every hour to hear that some of the propellers which left here ten days ago have got through.

The news from the New York stock market to-day increased the confidence of the community in currency, and produce of all kinds declined materially. Flour was firm at the opening, but as soon as the advance in stocks was known, the market closed weak, with sales of Spring extras at $4.90@5.00, and Red Winter extra at $5.40. Wheat opened firm, but closed at a decline of 3@4c per bushel—sales ranging from 90@91c for No. 1 Spring, and 88@83½c for No. 2 Spring—subject to 2c storage. Corn was dull and under an eager desire to sell, the market fell 2@3c, and closed irregular, with sales of Canal and River Mixed at 33@33½c afloat; and 30½@32½c for Mixed in store—subject to 2c storage. Oats were sold at the opening at 21@21½c for No 1, subject to 2c storage; but the market closed dull and nominally lower. Highwines were sold at 16c. Seeds quiet. Hides declined 1c ⅌ lb all round.

In provisions nothing of importance transpired. Mess Pork was offered at $21, but buyers held off. Lard is nominal at 10c.

Freights tended downward. To-day a vessel was engaged at 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo, and one, to arrive, at 14½c for wheat to Kingston.

There has been a very urgent demand for Flour during the past week, both by shippers and speculators, and the market advanced 50@60c per brl. since the date of our last weekly review. The high rates of Eastern exchange, as well as the want of confidence in Illinois currency, brought into the market a large number of outside buyers, and sellers generally got their own prices. At the close, however, owing to a revival in stocks and a consequent increase of confidence in currency, the market is scarcely so buoyant; but holders are firm and the offerings very light. WINTER WHEAT brands are in good local request and firm. RYE FLOUR is quiet and almost entirely nominal. Owing to the stoppage of all trade with the South, the market for CORN MEAL has been less active; but there is no change to note in prices. We quote the closing prices as follows:

White Winter extras	$6.00	@ 6.50
Red " "	5.25	@ 5.50
Spring extras, good to choice	4.90	@ 5.15
" " low grade to fair	4.70	@ 4.80
Superfine	3.50	@ 4.25
Rye Flour, dull at	2.75	@ 2.85
Corn Meal, ⅌ brl, fine	1.75	@ 1.95
" " ⅌ ton, coarse	11.00	@ 11.50
" " ⅌ ton, fine	12.50	@ 13.00
" " Marsh's Caloric Dried, ⅌ brl	....	@ 1.95
" " Marsh's Caloric Dried, ⅌ ton	....	@ 18.00

TO-DAY the market was very quiet. Sales, 100 brls. "Valparaiso" Red Winter at $5.40 del; 50 brls Janesville "Center" round hoop, at $5.00 del; 100 brls Janesville "Atlantic" at $4.90 on track; 1,000 brls. "Waconsia" at $4.90 in store.

OATS—Received last week, 341 bu; shipped, none. There has been an active speculative demand for Oats during the week, and prices ruled 4@5c higher; but at the close the inquiry is light, and the tendency downward. TO-DAY the sales were:—11,000 bu No 1 at 23½c fob; 4,000 bu do at 21c—2c storage.

RYE—Received last week, 582 bu; shipped none. The demand during the week has been fair, partly speculative, and several parcels No. 1 have been sold at 40@45c, subject to 2c storage. TO-DAY the sales were:—700 bu Rejected at 40c—2c storage.

BARLEY—Received last week 2054 bu; shipped, 383 bu. The market during the past week has been quiet but firm; with light transactions at 35@45c according to sample. Several parcels of winter receipts No. 2 were sold at 25 cents.

HIGHWINES—There has been an active speculative inquiry during the week, and we note an advance of 2c ⅌ gal. TO-DAY the sales were: 25 bls country wines at 16c. Holders of city wines are unwilling to sell because of the want of confidence in currency.

ALCOHOL—Quiet at 34@37c per gal.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—The demand is very light and the market is quiet. During the week small orders were filled at $2.30@2.40, and to-day we note sales of 11 bags at $2.40. CLOVER—The supply of good Clover is very light and the market firm at $1.50@4.00. FLAX seed is in demand at $2 20@1 25, but the supply is very light. There is nothing doing in Hungarian or Millet, and the market is extremely nominal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market during the week has been buoyant, in consequence of the increased demand by government, as well as an active speculative inquiry by the holders of Illinois currency—Mess Pork is in particular request, and prices have advanced $3.00@4.00 per bbl—the sales ranging from $20@21 per bbl—closing rather dull. All trade with the south having been stopped, the shipping inquiry has been entirely for the east. There is little or nothing doing in Cut Meats and the market is entirely nominal. There has been a good demand for Lard, and several hundred barrels were sold during the week at 10@10½c, but holders were unwilling to sell for currency.

HIDES—The market during the past week has been extremely dull, and we quote a decline in prices of 2c per lb—closing as follows:—Dry Flint, 9@10c: Dry Salted, 7@8c; Green Salted, 4@4½c;

LUMBER—Received last week, 1,881,700 feet lumber, 2,570,730 shingles, 130,000 pcs lath, 54,000 feet timber, 3,000 posts. The shipments were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
By Lake	300	256,670
By Canal	....	9,360
By G. & C. U. RR	87,200	....
By I. C. RR	19,960	....
By C. & R. I. RR	4,510	....
By C. B. & Q. RR	1,068	....
By C. & St. Louis RR	....	....
By C. & N. W. RR	17,075	....
By C. & Mil	....	....
By Mich. Cent. RR	....	361
By Mich. South. RR	....	....
By Pittsburgh RR	....	3,000

Total last week	2,122,347	1,819,500	1,030,320
Total prev. w'k	2,326,318	1,312,600	545,000
Cor'g w'k 1860	6,718,091	9,348,220	3,083,600
" " 1859	7,291,966	7,100,750	1,147,400

The market during the past week has been very dull. The roads in the interior are still in bad condition, and this tends to keep back orders. Nearly all the dealers complain of dullness; but prices remain about the same. Common boards and fencing are freely offered at $9.50, and canal boats are loaded at $9.00. A few choice lots are held at $10; but the sales at that figure are trifling.

In cargoes we have to report a dull and drooping market. There are no country buyers here, and city dealers purchase only to assort their stocks. Several cargoes of Grand River and Kalamazoo strips have been sold at $4.50@7.00, and some at $4.00@7.50; but there are several cargoes on the market at these figures without buyers.

Shingles are dull at our quotations, with but a very light movement. We quote as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$28.00@30.00
Second Clear	25.00@[illegible]
Third Clear	16.00@18.00
Common Boards	[illegible]@10.00
Common Boards, 12 feet	11.00@[illegible]
Long Joists, Common	12.00@14.00
Stock Boards	11.00@13.00
Fencing	10.00@[illegible]
Common Flooring, undressed	12.00@14.00
Clear do do	20.00@[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	3.00@[illegible]
do do No. 1	2.50@2.75
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 100	[illegible]@14.00

AMALGAM BELLS.—At Prices [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Sherman's Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Market reported by [illegible] *expressly for the* TRIBUNE, *week ending Tuesday, April 23, 1861.*

Stock received for week, Cattle	[illegible]
" " " Sheep	[illegible]
" " " Hogs	[illegible]
" " " Cows and Calves	[illegible]
Total Stock	[illegible]

SHIPPED VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Cattle.		Cattle.	
Wm Simonton	138	H. Morris	[illegible]
W Swindell	85	W. Robbins	[illegible]
Heath & Winslow	64	W. McIntyre	[illegible]
H. Chapman	45	J. Vandolar	[illegible]
J. Funk	97	J. Gregory	[illegible]
A. Bennett	39	J. Smith	[illegible]
J. Rickwood	33	C. R. Curtis	[illegible]
P Humes	80	A. Dailey	[illegible]
Larker & Coon	31	Champion & Fuller	[illegible]
J. Buckles	35		
		Total	10[illegible]

SALES OF CATTLE.

No.		Weight	Price
16	Cattle averaging	1450 lbs	$[illegible]
8	"	1400	[illegible]
9	"	1 50	[illegible]
15	"	1400	[illegible]
14	"	1340	[illegible]
15	"	1365	[illegible]
30	"	1300	[illegible]
45	"	1425	[illegible]
12	"	1400	[illegible]
30	"	1300	[illegible]
16	"	1100	[illegible]
16	"	1075	[illegible]
65		per head	[illegible]
1327			

SALES OF SHEEP.

63 Sheep averaging 100 to 148 lbs .... [illegible]

SALES OF HOGS.

No.		Weight	Price
114	Hogs averaging	185 lbs	$[illegible]
47	"	208	[illegible]
210	"	250	[illegible]
155	"	230	[illegible]
196	"	225	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO CATTLE YARDS.—*Market Report by* [illegible] *Sales during the past week:*—

CATTLE.

No.	Av. Weight.	Price.
39	1628	$[illegible]
34	1530	[illegible]
6	1377	[illegible]
10	1180	[illegible]
15	1260	[illegible]
16	1414	[illegible]
21	1275	[illegible]
8	1487	[illegible]
9	1200	[illegible]
117	1140	[illegible]
57	1137	[illegible]
110	1281	[illegible]
8	1025	[illegible]
9	1245	[illegible]
403		

HOGS.

No.	Av. Weight.		Price.
130	273		[illegible]
81	260		[illegible]
242	175	In gold.	[illegible]
220	262		[illegible]
7	207		[illegible]
40	198		[illegible]
80	230	In gold.	[illegible]
121	260		[illegible]
245	194		[illegible]
1146			

SHEEP.

None in market. Demand good.

SHIPPED.

87 cars Cattle, and 6 double-decked cars Hogs.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery, as per schedule following, will be received at the office of Secretary of State of Iowa, in said State, until the 10th day of July, 1861. On said day such proposals as shall have been received, will be opened at said office and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting for the State, reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders, if advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capital on or before the 10th day of October next, without claims for freight, boxes, or anything extra, over amount bid.

SCHEDULE.

1200	reams	Book Paper, 24x38 inches.
150	"	Legal Cap.
[illegible]	"	Commercial Note.
[illegible]	"	Flat Cap.
100	"	Letter Paper.
10	"	Folio Post.
[illegible]	"	Largest size heavy packing paper.
60	"	Enveloping Paper.
60	"	Pamphlet covers, assorted.
200	M.	Envelopes assorted.
[illegible]	dozen	Inkstands, common.
[illegible]	"	Gold Pens with Silver cases.
15	"	Letter Pads.
[illegible]	"	Erasing Knives.
14	"	Cushing's Manual.
[illegible]	"	Maps of Iowa.
20	"	Japanned Candlesticks.
[illegible]	"	Quart bottles of Writing Fluid.
[illegible]	"	[illegible] Carmine Fluid.
[illegible]	"	Quart bottles of Mucilage.
[illegible]	"	Mucilage bottles with brushes.
6	Gross	Rubber Bands, assorted.
1	"	Blotting Boards.
20	"	Faber's Pencils, assorted Nos.
2000	Quills.	
[illegible]		Eyelet Machine.
75	Boxes	Paper Waters, or seals.
20	"	Star Candles.
25	"	Eyelets, large size.
130	pounds	Flax twine, assorted.
10	"	Sealing Wax.

J. W. CATTELL, Auditor of State.

Des Moines, April 13, 1861. [illegible]

A NEW STORY BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, IN THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, FOR MAY WILL BE COMMENCED Agnes of Sorrento; A new Novel, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, author of "The Minister's Wooing," "Uncle Tom's Cabin." [illegible] TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 135 Washington st., Boston.

Ladd, Webster & Co's
Ladd, Webster & Co's
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
[illegible]
WE PUBLICLY CHALLENGE [illegible] ANY AND ALL OTHER [illegible] TO DO AS LARGE A RANGE OF WORK AS CAN EASILY BE DONE ON THESE MACHINES.
[illegible]
COOK, STONE & CO., General Agents for the Northwestern States, 124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago.

STOLEN! STOLEN!! DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP
[illegible]
Lawyers, Physicians and Clergymen.
[illegible]
BALSAMIC SYRUP
[illegible]
J. W. EHRMAN & CO., NORTHWESTERN AGENTS, Corner Clark and Adams Sts., Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

Operations at the United States Arsenal—Great Activity in the Workshops—The "Union" Gun.

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, April 18.]

We paid a hasty visit to the United States Arsenal to-day, and found everything there wearing an aspect of unusual activity. The workshops now employ two hundred men, and others will be taken in as fast as circumstances will admit. Our readers can form no idea of the system prevailing in these establishments, or the amount of work they turn out. As an instance of what they can do when they try, we may state that on Friday last an order was received from Gen. Scott for three hundred cavalry holsters of the usual army pattern. The leather was purchased the same day, and that evening they were shipped to their destination. The force now employed will turn out three hundred horse sets and five thousand accoutrements, &c., per month, besides rifling sixty muskets per day, and performing a vast amount of other labor, into the details of which we deem it unnecessary now to enter. Large as are the capabilities of the shops, they are likely to have their capacity tested for some time to come. Orders for accoutrements, &c., are being every day received, and those ten thousand odd muskets noticed elsewhere must be rifled forthwith. The following list of ordnance, ammunition, &c., at the arsenal now, will be of use as showing the resources of the arsenal in case the hostilities commenced at Charleston should lead to a general war. Here it is:

ORDNANCE.

24 Forty-two pounders.
[illegible] Thirty-two pounders.
[illegible] Twenty-four pounders.
[illegible] Ten-inch columbiads.
[illegible] Eight-inch columbiads.
34 Twenty-four pounder flank defence iron howitzers.
[illegible] Twelve-pound brass field pieces.
[illegible] Twenty-four pounder brass howitzers.

SHOT AND SHELL.

[illegible] Ten-inch shot.
380 Eight-inch shot.
4,400 Forty-two pounder shot.
11,1[illegible] Thirty-two pounder shot.
[illegible] Twenty-four pounder shot.
[illegible] Twelve pounder shot.
216 Spherical twelve-pounder case shot.
1,020 Spherical six-pounder case shot.
1,013 Thirty-pounder grape shot.
4,4[illegible] Twenty-four pounder grape shot.
13,784 Twelve-pounder canister shot—loose.
3,394 Six-pounder canister shot.
3,050 Twenty-four pounder howitzer shot.
494 Six-pounder solid shot, strapped.

RIFLES, MUSKETS, PISTOLS, ETC.

11,043 Rifle muskets, new model.
16,365 Percussion muskets, model of 1842.
2,836 Flint-lock muskets.
1,1[illegible] Percussion rifles.
84 Rifles, long range, model of 1855.
467 New percussion pistols.
49 Pistols, Adams's patent.
2,125 Altered from flint locks to percussion.
[illegible] Cavalry sabres.
[illegible] Horse artillery sabres.
[illegible] Non-commissioned officers' swords.
51 Musicians' swords.
1,170 Pistol cartridge boxes.
1,083 Pairs of holsters, old pattern.

AMMUNITION.

[illegible] pounds of cannon powder.
15,000 pounds of musket powder.
25,000 pounds of rifle powder.
784,000 musket, buckshot and ball-cartridges.
50,000 musket [illegible] inch elongated bullet cartridges.
[illegible] rifle musket 58-100 inch elongated bullets.
[illegible] rifle 54-100 inch elongated bullets.
[illegible] pistol 58-100 inch elongated bullets.
[illegible] pounds of musket round balls.
[illegible] rifle elongated bullets.
[illegible] musket 69-100 inch elongated bullets.
[illegible] pocket elongated bullets.
[illegible] Maynard primers.
[illegible] percussion caps for small arms.
[illegible] portfire tubes filled for cannon.
[illegible] port tubes.
[illegible] friction tubes for cannon.

In connection with the above it is but proper to state that the appendages for all the small arms are on hand and ready for delivery. Following is a list of the ordnance and ammunition issued from the arsenal since the 1st of January last, with the points to which they were sent:

2,500 sets of accoutrements to Washington arsenal.
100 sets of horse equipments to same place.
1,000 sets of accoutrements to New York.
200 sets of horse equipments to St. Louis.
240 do do to State of Illinois.
120 do do to Michigan.
100 do do to Pennsylvania.
223 do do to Indiana.
5 eight-inch columbiads to Philadelphia.
20 eight-inch columbiads to New York.
4 six-pounders to Fort McHenry, Maryland and Washington.
2 twelve-pounder brass howitzers to Philad'a.
500 eight-inch shells to Philadelphia.
500 ten-inch shells to Philadelphia.
4,400 eight-inch shells to Philadelphia.
1,000 eight-inch shells to New York.
200 muskets to Illinois.
40 rifles to Michigan.
5,000 musket cartridges to New York.

Besides the above, a number of smaller orders were filled, but we deem it unnecessary to particularize the material sent away.

Since the above was put in type we learn that 4000 rifled muskets, calibre sixty-nine, have been ordered to be sent to the Allegheny Arsenal from Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia, and 500 muskets of the same calibre from the Harper's Ferry Armory, Virginia. We have been advised of their shipment, and look for their arrival every day.

OPERATIONS AT THE FT. PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.

On our way to the Arsenal we dropped in at the "Fort Pitt Works," and ascertained that the establishment was busily engaged in finishing the "Union" gun, and in casting others of a smaller calibre. The "Union" gun is of the same class as the "Floyd" gun, and is being rifled. It weighs twenty-six tons, and will project a ball between six and seven miles. It will be finished and ready for delivery in four or five weeks. The firm have eighty-eight such guns yet to cast, and will turn them out at the rate of about three per week. They have cast some three or four thousand shot and shell within the last few months, and have several more yet to make. The works have capacity for two hundred per day of the largest size.

Bankruptcy of Virginia.

In seceding from the Union, Virginia not only espouses the war now raging at Charleston, and soon to be raging all around the Gulf and at the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the waging of which her sons will be levied; but she must also provoke a collision on her own border and on her own account, to secure Fortress Monroe, and in so doing, attack a fortress strong as Sebastopol itself, and aim a blow at the commercial freedom of three neighboring States! Verily is the venture a tremendous one.

But of all States in the world, Virginia is least prepared for war. Her present debt is enormous, and her people are literally staggering under the load. On the first day of January, 1853, the public (funded) debt of Virginia was $10,[illegible]. The increase of that debt went on at the following rate:

In 1853	$2,652,677	In 1856	$12,652,570
In 1853	4,371,436	In 1857	563,000
In 1854	4,191,834	In 1858	1,886,800
In 1855	1,304,463	In 1859	1,225,400
Total, Jan. 1, 1860			$29,106,657

Early in the year 1860, this vast debt of registered bonds had run up, as appears by a report made in March, 1860, to the total of $31,679,659.

At the same time the Commonwealth was liable as guarantor on bonds of city corporations and internal improvement companies, on which *default has been made,* to the amount of $2,760,000. And the Commonwealth also owed to the Literary Fund of the State, $1,279,669, the interest of which is obliged to be regularly paid.

This rendered the Funded Debt of the State as follows, say in March, 1860:

Coupon bonds	$31,678,659
Guaranteed bonds	2,760,000
Due Literary Fund	1,279,669
Total	$35,718,328

The annual interest on this debt is $2,442,934.

But the liabilities of the Commonwealth do not stop here. There are contingent liabilities, as follows:

Guaranteed bonds of the city of

Petersburg	$[illegible]	City of Wheeling	500,000
Cent. Railroad	100,000	City & Co'y Alex'a	15,000
Rich. & Danv. do	300,000		
Total			$1,1[illegible],500

Since the above summing up of the bonded debt the following subscriptions and appropriations have been made, by which the liabilities of the State are actually increased:

Subscriptions to railroads	$3,133,397
Do. Internal Improvement Companies	4,561,000
Appropriations to pay expenses of John Brown raid	250,000
Appropriation to arm the State	550,000
Appropriation at extra session to arm the State	1,000,000
Extraordinary added expenses of recent session of the Legislature and the present State Convention	150,000
Total	$9,6[illegible]

This complete schedule enables us to sum up the grand total of the liabilities of the State of Virginia at the present time, in the following tabular figures:

Funded debt	$35,718,328
Contingent (guaranteed)	1,1[illegible]
Subscriptions to Railroads	3,133,397
Subscriptions to Internal Improvement Companies	4,561,000
Appropriations:	
John Brown raid	250,000
To arm the State	1,550,000
Expenses of Legislature and Convention	150,000
Total	$46,7[illegible]

Virginia has appropriated to railroads the sum of $16,000,000. Her annual income from the interest in these roads is only $186,000! She has appropriated to canals the large amount of $15,000,000. Not one cent does she receive in the way of dividend or interest, or is ever likely to receive, from her canal stock.

She has invested in turnpikes, plank roads and bridges, $4,[illegible]. The amount received annually from this source is $3,098, or 7 1000 of 1 per cent. on the whole amount invested.

To the Farmers and Grain Dealers of the Northwest.

DO NOT FEED THE TRAITORS.

South Carolina, aided by all the traitors of the Southern Confederacy, labored for months [illegible]

bushel of grain to the traitors, or to any one who will sell it to them, for if you sell to them you aid the enemies of your country, and run the risk of getting your pay in counterfeit money. Europe and our Government will want all the grain and provisions that our people have to sell, and they are able to pay for it in good honest money. Patriotism and pecuniary interest both demand that our grain and other provisions shall not go South.

The traitors are constantly talking about the poor and starving condition of the people of the North; but, thank God, we have abundance to eat, and what money we make bears an honest impress and a standard value. Let the thieving, counterfeiting, traitorous crew who have long vilified and abused us, and who are now in arms against us, learn their dependence upon us for their very existence. Let them eat their cotton. Let not one dollar's worth of provisions go Southward.—*Ill's State Journal.*

How the Traitors Talk.

Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, arrived in Charleston on the Wednesday evening before the bombardment, and made a speech to such of the Charlestonians as were not engaged about the harbor. This speech probably contains more of the quintessence of the treachery, malignancy, and impudence that characterize the Secession movement, than can be found elsewhere. He said he desired to tender in person to South Carolina the tribute of his "infinite admiration." He had never before appreciated the character of South Carolina in all its grandeur. He spoke of her treading the path of Revolution alone. There was no exhibition in all history so morally sublime as that of South Carolina. Mr. Pryor proceeded:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you especially that you have at last annihilated this accursed Union, [applause,] reeking with corruption, and insolent with excess of tyranny. Thank God, it is at last blasted and riven by the lightning wrath of an outraged and indignant people. [Loud applause.] Not only is it gone, but gone forever. [Cries of "You're right," and applause.] In the expressive language of Scripture, it is water spilt upon the ground which cannot be gathered up. [Applause.] Like Lucifer, Son of the morning, it has fallen never to rise again. [Continued applause.] *For my part, gentlemen, if Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to-morrow were to abdicate their offices, and were to give me a blank sheet of paper to write the condition of reannexation to the defunct Union, I would scornfully spurn the overture.* [Applause.]

I invoke you, and I make it in some sort, a personal appeal—personal so far as it tends to our assistance in Virginia—I do invoke you in your demonstrations of popular opinion, in your exhibitions of official intent, to give no countenance to this idea of reconstruction. [Many voices, emphatically, "Never!" and applause.] In Virginia, they all say, if reduced to the dread dilemma of this memorable alternative, they will espouse the cause of the South as against the interests of the Northern Confederacy, but they whisper of reconstruction, and they say, Virginia must abide in the Union, with the idea of reconstructing the Union which you have annihilated. I pray you, gentlemen, rob them of that plea. Proclaim to the world that upon no condition, and under no circumstances, will South Carolina ever again enter into political association with the abolitionists of New England. [Cries of "Never!" and applause.]

Do not distrust Virginia. As sure as tomorrow's sun will rise upon us, just so sure will Old Virginia be a member of this Southern Confederation. [Applause.] And I will tell you, gentlemen, what will put her in the Southern Confederation in less than an hour by Shrewsbury clock. *Strike a blow!* [Tremendous applause.]

The very moment that blood is shed, Old Virginia will make common cause with her sisters of the South. [Applause.] It is impossible she should do otherwise. In conclusion, accept my word for it, the moment the conflict begins Old Virginia will dispute with South Carolina the precedence in this great combat. But, gentlemen, whether or not that be so, it is impossible but that South Carolina and her sister States will triumph. [Applause.]

Fort Pickens Reinforced.

The intelligence that Fort Pickens was reinforced during the night of Friday last appears to be authentic. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th instant contains the following dispatch from the same source through which the official copies of the correspondence had between General Beauregard and the Secretary of War of the Confederate States was first communicated to the public:

"The following dispatch was received by Gov. Wise on Saturday:

MONTGOMERY, April 13.

"To the Hon. H. A. Wise:

"By authority of the Hon. L. P. Walker, Secretary of War, I have to inform you for general publicity, that on last night reinforcements were thrown into Fort Pickens by the Government at Washington, in violation of the convention existing between that Government and this Confederacy.

"JOHN TYLER, JR."

As our Government has never in any way recognized the Southern Confederacy, it is difficult to understand what Mr. Tyler means by a "convention" between the parties designated.—*National Intelligencer*, 15th.

The Law Under Which the Militia of the Country is Called Out.

We give below the section of the act of 1795 under which the President of the United States has called forth the militia of the States in his proclamation. That law was passed in reference to the insurrection in Pennsylvania, when many thousands of insurgents were in arms against the Federal authority. That formidable outbreak being happily quelled, no farther action was had under this statue till 1814, when, war with Great Britain existing, its provisions were found effective in bringing the forces of the country under the control of the Federal Government. Congress, however, in that year extended the time of service to six months, it being limited by act of 1795 to three months. The amendatory act of 1814 was restricted as to its period of operation to the duration of the then existing war, and by its own terms expired at its close, leaving the provisions of the act of 1795 in force. It will be observed that the President has in his proclamation quoted the exact text of the statute, the section referred to being as follows:

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and the use of militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after the commencement of the then next session of Congress."

The power of the President to determine the existence of the facts which establish the necessity of calling upon the militia, has been settled by judicial determination. In the case of Martin vs. Mott, reported in the 12th of Wheaton, p. 19, the Court says:

"The authority to decide whether the exigencies contemplated in the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress of 1795, chap. 101, in which the President has authority to call forth the militia to 'execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions,' have arisen, is exclusively vested in the President, and his decision is conclusive on all other persons."

The clause which limits the term of service of troops called out under this act, is found in the fourth section, and is as follows:

"And no officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year."

It will be observed that the concluding clause of the second section quoted above, makes the term of service also expire thirty days after the assembling of Congress. It is noticeable that it was in the power of the President, by declining to call an extra session of Congress, to have provided a longer period of hostilities, inasmuch as the troops ordered into the field upon the first requisition could, at the expiration of their term of service, have been replaced by a new levy, and thus a sufficient army have been kept under arms till the first of January next. It is not doubted that the spirit of the States furnishing the troops would have promptly advanced the money necessary to maintain their several quota in active operations, relying on the General Government for repayment. The Administration, however, have prudently put it beyond the power of the Executive to continue troops in the field beyond the first of August. In calling Congress together, the Government will have deferred to the Senators of the States and the Representatives of the people the responsibility of the measures and the policy which, after the date of their assemblage, may be held requisite to preserve the public peace.

A Southern Howl Against Russian Emancipation.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.]

The emancipation of 25,000,000 serfs at a single dash by the present Emperor of Russia, is one of the boldest strokes of policy ever attempted. Its effect is to reduce at once to beggary nearly the whole of the Russian nobility, hitherto the ruling power in the State. It is understood that almost all of them are in debt, to several times the value of their whole estates, leaving out the serfs. These constituted the principal capital of the whole country. The emancipation act, therefore, destroys at a single blow so much capital, and so much credit. This cannot be done in any part of the world, without producing a shock which must be felt throughout the whole range of civilized society. We know not at what value per soul the Russian serf may be estimated. We cannot suppose, however, that it is less than $500. At this rate, the Emperor of Russia strikes dead, at a single blow, five thousand millions of capital in the hands of his subjects. All Russia must stagger under such a blow. The whole world must feel it. Commercial revulsions must inevitably ensue. Credit must be tried to its utmost capacity of bearing a strain. There never was such an experiment before upon the prosperity of a nation. In round numbers the entire superficial area of European Russia is 2,200,000 square miles. Every square mile contains 640 acres. Consequently the entire superficies of European Russia is about 1,400,000,000 acres. The Czar has thus destroyed [illegible]

[illegible] from bondage. We have been told that this is a peculiar trait of the African. It is no such thing. It is a trait just as much of the Russian. We have read many descriptions of the serf. He is the laziest and most thoughtless of mortals. He delights in nothing so much as sleep. He will sleep upon the slightest opportunity, in the most dangerous situation, sometimes on the very eaves of a house, or in a street where thousands of carriages are passing. He cannot be made to work, unless by some one having the authority of a master over him. Money cannot induce him to do it, neither can good will or flattery. Set him free, and get any work out of him if you can. If we be not mistaken, Alexander II. will find this job the worst he ever undertook. He will find his revenues falling off; agriculture neglected, manufactures brought to a dead halt, and his whole empire threatened with ruin. If revolution should come at the back of all this, he will have nobody to blame but himself.

WESTERN MATTERS.

FRATRICIDE.—We learn from the Shawneetown *Illinoian*, that Frank Cummins, a youth of 16 years, shot and stabbed his brother N. A. Cummins, the proprietor of a groggery in that place, causing his death in a few moments. A man named Cockran, who was present during the affray, and who endeavored to restrain the young demon, received a severe stab. Young Cummins was under the influence of liquor.

—A man named Rebenkaniun, was arrested in Havana, in this State, a few days ago for a revolting crime, and placed in jail. The following night, a large number of the citizens went to the jail, took the brute from the cell, stripped him, shaved his head, gave him 25 lashes, put on a winter suit of tar and feathers, and then replaced him in jail.

—A young lady named Virginia Washington, fell from a ferry boat at Stumptown, on the Des Moines River, and was drowned.

EMIGRANTS TO THE PACIFIC, TAKE NOTICE.—For the protection of emigrants to the Pacific coast, the United States Government will furnish an armed escort under the command of Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, U. S. A. The expedition will leave this city about the 10th of May.—*Omaha Nebraskian.*

DROWNED.—John W. Minnix, Collector of Newcomb Township, was drowned in the Sangamon river, at Hannah's Ford, on the 10th inst. Mr. Mannix attempted to ford the river on horseback, but the horse floundering and refusing to swim, he was unseated and not knowing how to swim, perished before he could be rescued.—*Champaign Union.*

FALL WHEAT.—We have taken considerable trouble to enquire after the wheat crop, and from what we can learn, the prospect is very favorable for a good crop of fall wheat in this county.—*Champaign Union.*

—There was a most brutal murder committed at Gilman, on the I. C. R. R., south of this place, on Saturday last. An Irishman and Frenchman got into a quarrel, what about we did not learn, when the Irishman picked up an axe laying near by and literally split the Frenchman's head open. The Irishman has been crazy, or pretended to be so, for some time; but his hiding the body in a well, would not seem to indicate that he was so crazy as to not know what he was doing. He was not arrested at last accounts, but a number of citizens had gone in pursuit.—*Kankakee Dem.*

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A most shocking accident occurred Wednesday afternoon, at the shipyard, just above Oneida street bridge. Workmen were engaged in raising the propeller Forest Queen, which is on the dry dock, sufficiently to put a new keel on her. A number of men were underneath her, when it was observed that one of the jackscrew blocks had commenced slipping, and some one shouted—"look out," when a man attempted to jump between the blocking and the vessel, but was caught by the falling vessel, and his head and one arm smashed to a jelly, of course killing him instantly. His name is John Wood, and he was recently from Michigan, where he leaves a wife and child.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

SERIOUS COLLISION.—Wednesday night a collision took place between the propeller Dunkirk and schooner E. T. J. Barris, near Fighting Island, a few miles below the city. The propeller left here with a large load of freight for Buffalo, and about 11 o'clock fell in with the schooner, which was sailing up, when they collided with tremendous force, resulting in the sinking of the vessel a few minutes afterwards in ten feet of water. The extent of her damage correctly cannot be ascertained until she has been raised. A squall of wind from the Southeast at about the same time, may possibly have disconcerted both steamer and vessel. The propeller's wheel-house, cabin, upper works and bulwarks forward, were badly broken, and one of the crew slightly injured. A valuable pointer dog, belonging to Capt. Estes, of the vessel, was so terrified that he fled to his master's state room, in the cabin, where he laid down and died in five minutes afterwards. The schooner will be raised as soon as steam pumps and a tug can be got to her. The propeller returned to the city this morning.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday a daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Chillicothe, some eight or ten years of age, while playing about some burning rubbish in her father's yard, accidentally set her dress on fire. Her mother, attracted by her cries, ran out and caught the child up in her arms, and ran into the house, setting her own dress on fire without relieving the child. The latter was horribly and fatally burned, though living at the latest accounts. Mrs. Smith was also very badly burned, and doubts are entertained of her recovery.—*Peoria Transcript.*

PERSONAL.

Hon. S. A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, Boone county, who has been down in Charleston, S. C., for some time past, has returned to his home, and is actively engaged in raising a company of volunteers for the war.

—Hon. William Kellogg, with his family, returned to his home in Canton, on Saturday last. The *Register* says:

In the evening the band serenaded him, and some two or three hundred persons gathered in front of his residence, when the Judge made his appearance, and in a neat little speech thanked them for their "welcome home." Some one proposed three cheers for Judge Kellogg's compromise, to which a large portion of the crowd would not respond, but when a call was made for three cheers for Maj. Anderson and Fort Sumter, the multitude made everything ring again. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

—Col. E. E. Ellsworth, who recently had command of the fine company of Zouaves who made a tour of the Union, left the city yesterday evening for New York, where he will attempt to raise a regiment from a peculiar class of young men, or possibly of those young men who generally compose the fire department. If accepted by Governor Morgan, such a company, it is thought, would be found very efficient under Col. E.'s command.—*National Intelligencer.*

—Hon. Henry Winter Davis has offered himself as a candidate for Congress in the 4th Maryland Congressional District, upon the basis of the *unconditional maintenance of the Union.* That's the talk.

—Major Ripley, the blistered traitor who has been placed in command of the rebel garrison at Sumter, is an old citizen of Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, New York.

—W. H. Purnell is appointed Postmaster at Baltimore. He is a slaveholder, and has been three times elected Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland. His appointment was unexpected by him.

—Henry W. Hoffman has been appointed Collector of the port of Baltimore. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives during the last Congress. His appointment was made at the request of the Union men, without his knowledge.

—The Cincinnati printers are organizing a volunteer company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— Bentley, the London book publisher, has induced Mrs. Yelverton—the unloved one—to write a book. What a bright thought in Bentley!

— It is said that there are now in Washington between sixty and seventy men, mostly from the West, who have informed the President that he must either give them an office, or lend them money to get home with.

— The gentlemen from whom the Albany *Atlas and Argus* leases its office, has notified the proprietors that they must cease their traitorous utterances or leave the building.

— The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act making any connivance with the public enemy a felony punishable by ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine.

— *Vanity Fair* gives us the following paradox:

"Old dog Tray's ever faithful," they say,
But the dog that is faithful can never Be Tray.

— Quilp says, when he sees kisses between women, it reminds him of two handsome unmatched gloves,—charming things with their proper mates, but good for nothing, *that way.*

— A letter written a few days before the attack on Fort Sumter, says there is not a wife in Charleston, not a woman, who has slept easy for the last four days.

— A rifled cannon, having a range of five miles, has been received in Charleston, S. C., from Liverpool, a present from a Carolinian.

— In Madrid, last month, a Spanish merchant drew a prize in the lottery of $300,000, and soon after became insane.

— The intended voyage of the Empress Eugenie to Palestine has been given up. Her Majesty was fully occupied in the strict observance of Lent—thin as a rail.

— It arrives from Paris that at a recent dinner party at the Tuileries, Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was under discussion, and the Empress Eugenie, who had been studying it diligently, was able to discuss all its principal points. She thought it just the thing for the occasion. She would make this State do this, and that other State do that; she would send out proclamations (Spanish *pronunciamentos*, probably,) and she would get ready her army in case the proclamation did not have the desired effect. In fine, Her Majesty's plan was a most charming mosaic of impossibilities. Even the little Prince had his say; but was limited to a desire to know what the party were talking about, and whether Mr. Lincoln was a great [illegible]

— The New York *World* thinks that when [illegible]

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BY FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER.

The Stars and Stripes! What hand shall dare
To desecrate the flag we bear!
The flag of stars, whose cheering light
Brightened oppression's gloomy night!
The flag of Stripes, whose heavenly dyes
Flashed Freedom's day-spring through the skies!
Our flag! The standard of the free!
Symbol of hope and liberty.

The Stars and Stripes! What memories rise,
Where'er that banner greets our eyes,
By patriots borne, o'er land and sea,
It led the way to victory!
When slaughter swept the surging main—
When carnage strewed the crimson plain—
It marked the spot where heroes stood,
It was baptised in heroes' blood!

The Stars and Stripes! What power shall stay
Immortal Freedom's onward way?
The heavens are the triumphal arch
Through which she takes her mighty march!
Her mighty march! Nor shall she halt
Till, like the spangled azure vault,
O'er every land and round the world
The Stars and Stripes shall be unfurled!

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1861.

TIMELY LINES ON TRAITORS.

At the present juncture in our country's history the following counter passage from Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh" is most appropriate:

Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!
May life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With joys that vanish as he sips,
Like Dead Sea fruits that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame,
On the parch'd desert thirsting die,—
While lakes that shone in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouched, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damn'd one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding Heaven and feeling Hell!

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PLOWING BY STEAM.

CHAMPAIGN, April 13, 1861.

We are repeatedly asked if plowing by steam is to be abandoned, or at least to give some information of the progress that the inventor has made. It has been our intention for some time to review the efforts made and making in regard to plowing by steam. The main reason for our delay has been that sixteen months since we wrote on this subject, and the inventor considered our reviews of the then condition of the enterprise, even if truthful, as tending to discourage and retard its perfection, by alarming capitalists who were disposed to give the aid needed for farther experiments which it was hoped might result in its complete triumph. Whether the reasons were good or bad, we have in due deference to this wish, oft repeated, kept silent, but we think the time has come when we might speak out and fully express our views in full. Should Mr. Fawkes, or any other person, be ambitious to enter the list, we shall most cheerfully accord him space in our columns. The enthusiasm has so far cooled down that the subject can be carefully investigated on its merits, and handled without danger of an explosion. We confess that we have had hopes that steam power, to some extent would have been supplied to the culture of the soil; that at least on the unbroken prairie and tough sward it would assert a supremacy; but we have given up this pleasing hope as an illusion now completely dispelled. And, farther, from the information that we possess, we are convinced that the stationary and movable steam engine used for threshing and other farm purposes has not given the satisfaction anticipated, and is now less popular than two years since. That steam, for ordinary farm purposes, must yield to the horse, the mule and the patient ox we have no doubt. At the same time, for all manufacturing purposes, when the power is stationary and can be used almost continually, or when the interest will not eat into the capital, or rust make holes through boilers, or corrode the joints while standing idle, it will succeed; but for farm purposes, these difficulties appear to meet us at every turn. We have contended that an engine might be constructed to break up the sward, to thrash, grind sorghum, corn meal, saw wood, and by thus giving it constant work it might be made to pay, but we find so few farmers prepared to do all this variety of work, that even under this aspect of the case we do not look for any practical results.

WATERS'S STEAM PLOW.

That Mr. Waters has brought his plow into the field and broken up some one hundred and fifty acres of prairie does not settle the point, or answer the great question in the affirmative, will it pay? It has only re-affirmed that plowing can be done, not that it will enter into the economy of the farm. He has excellent engines, with driving wheels of ten feet in diameter, and so constructed that they can pass over comparative soft swards to very great advantage, and are well provided with appliances to hold on to the soil, to give them great traction power, and so far it looks like success. His plows run on wheels, set in frames to relieve them of friction and dead weight; yet we well know that the whole thing, thus far, is not a paying success, for if it had been, would not a larger quantity have been plowed? For if two dollars an acre is a fair price for breaking, three hundred dollars is no very striking result for one summer's work, with an apparatus the interest on which alone would absorb the total amount, to say nothing of running expenses and repairs. It is not so much as two or three horse-teams and two men would do in the ordinary breaking season, say from the middle of May to that of July. But the gang plows "do not work well." Nor do we think they ever will. If the surface was a perfect level, or a true inclined plane, they might do, but to expect to have them work well on an uneven surface is more than they have bargained for. Besides the objection to the plows which is inseparable, the engine does not turn readily at the corner and ends of the land, and except for long stretches of prairie it will not answer, being too unwieldy and unmanageable. Doubtless this difficulty might be overcome to a greater or less extent, but on this point we shall speak hereafter. We learn that Mr. W. is sanguine of success, and that, notwithstanding all the discouragements thus far, he intends to so improve his machine by the opening of the summer breaking that it will convince the most skeptical that steam plowing is and will be among the economic facts of the day. It is with deep regret that we are compelled to take a less favorable view of these points. We do not claim to have any particular genius for inventive knowledge, or to discern the final result with prophetic ken, but we have watched every move in the steam plowing, and have so often pointed out the place of failure, that we have from practice become satisfied that our judgment is more than a match for the sanguine visions of the inventor. Mr. W. has kept quietly on his way and has evaded rather than sought popularity. That he is a most excellent and capable mechanic and an inventor of no ordinary order we must admit, when we examine the power and economy of his engine, and the immense traction ability of his huge, though not heavy, driving wheels. Such a man richly earns success, but until he finds it we can but look upon the scheme as impracticable.

STEAM PLOW OF MR. FAWKES.

We will next proceed to enquire what progress has been made in the direction marked out by Mr. Fawkes, since the trial on our farm in November, 1859. It was then voted a failure and so we must conclude its inventor regarded it, after having plowed four acres in a fair test at prairie breaking, upon one of the most favorable pieces of land that could have been selected. Instead of resuming work in the spring as promised by an enlargement of the boiler, which was too small, he proceeded to get up another engine in Cincinnati, costing some $6,000, as we are assured by the persons advancing the capital. The machine was taken to the farm of Michael Sullivan, near Homer, in this county, where it was to have been employed in prairie breaking, but from what we can learn, it proved as decided a failure as did the Lancaster, the preceding year. In getting up this machine Mr. F. had the assistance of some of the best mechanical talent of Cincinnati and certainly at a shop second to no other in the United States for all the appliances to make it a success. The fact of getting up the new machine with the openly avowed assistance of Mr. Miles Greenwood of Cincinnati, could be taken in no other light than an acknowledgement of the failure of the Lancaster, as we at the time charged, but which was stoutly denied. We only recur to the fact to vindicate ourself from the charge of any unfairness in our articles alluded to, proving that we were right in our estimate of the impracticability of the invention. The latest news we have from Mr. F. is that he has abandoned the invention as impracticable, and is making efforts to get up a machine something after the English plan, by stationary power, drawing the plows with a chain, which winds around a drum, with this difference however: the engine is a tractive one to move along the land, and at intervals of say a thousand feet, to be firmly anchored, so as to draw up the plow, where it will again drive ahead and repeat the operation. This is not official, but we have it from a source in which we place great reliance. Mr. F. is entitled to great praise for his perseverance, but while we concede to him all the usual and more than usual dogged persistency in common with inventors to work on determined to win success, we are not willing to accord him a high position as an inventor. It is evident that he lacks all the elements of mathematical development necessary to success in the broad field in which he assumes to work out new principles and to obtain powers. In his endeavors no small amount of capital has been sunk, without doing more than to prove beyond a doubt that no valuable progress has been gained, and we may safely say that so far as success is concerned we are no farther advanced in this direction than we were ten years since, and we will predict that the next ten years will make no farther progress. We have met the wall of adamant, beyond which steam cannot push on. It has its practical limits and here its grand force is stayed.

WHERE THE STEAM PLOW CAN WORK.

It can work on a solid sun-baked level surface, like that on which the trial was made at Centralia; for on such a surface the traction power is only limited to the capacity of the engine, and we approach nearly to the condition of a locomotive in the drawing of a freight train on a tolerably level road. The surface must be so hard that the drum or propelling wheel shall not sink into the soil, and so firm that it will not yield, so as to allow the wheels to slip. This and this only, is the condition of the soil where a traction engine can be made to draw a set of plows. As this condition is seldom obtained, we may put it down as a conceded fact in practice, at least, that no man will invest in so expensive a farm implement and wait for the favorable time to plow, when he can do it at a cheaper rate, and at the right time, with the usual appliances of horse, ox or mule. So much, then, for the practical condition to operate the steam plow.

WHERE IT WON'T WORK.

We might say with one sweep of the pen that it will not work on any other place but the one before indicated, but we will point to some of them. It will not work on common prairie sod where the land is undulating, on the general principle that locomotives are not well calculated to work up sharp grades, and at the same time draw heavy loads like the drawing of several plows through a tough sod. This when coupled with soft places, that occur more or less in all prairie breaking, and which as a general thing will interpose an insuperable obstacle to success. Of course there are small tracts where these do not occur, but this is the exception, not the rule. It will not work at all on plowed land, whether wet or dry. It will not work when the ground is soft by recent rains, or wet on the surface, whether on sod land or any other plan. It will not harrow in grain, plant corn or draw the reaper, nor can it be used for sowing under scarcely any probable condition of things. It can not be used for drilling with any hopes of successful competition with the spade, and the only place it will draw is the pocket of any person who may be ambitious to make a practical test of its virtues.

WHY IT WON'T WORK.

We might answer this question by asking, why locomotives have not come into general use on common roads. That they have not we all know, and yet we have now and then startling accounts of success in this direction. When we know that a grade of forty feet to a mile on a well constructed railway requires double the power to draw a train, we can readily see why a traction engine will not work on the ups and downs of a farm. In a large proportion of prairie farms the grades present an insuperable obstacle in the way of success; a rise of ten feet in an eighth of a mile would prevent its use, and yet how often do just such grades occur. Water tanks and wood yards are not placed at intervals, as on a railroad, but must come from a distance, and if not hauled by the machine itself, it must have the aid of teams, which, of course, will seriously add to the expense. The amount of wood and water, to run a twenty horse power locomotive half a day would make quite a respectable load, and would at least so cripple the load down the machine that it would make no very rapid progress at plowing. The distance to and from the field would require no little amount of steam to accomplish it. It certainly would never do to haul water and fuel to the field with horse power; and when we look at the cost of taking them on an engine, we can but think that it is worse economy. But the most serious objection is the cost, or the capital necessary to be invested is itself enough to purchase and put in order a respectable farm. An engine and set of plows of the capacity and size of that of Fawkes' or Waters' will cost about four thousand dollars.

The interest on this sum at 10 per cent is	$400
Wear per annum	400
Two men sixty days	150
Fuel and oil, $20 per day	1,200
Repairs	200
Total	$2,350
By 15 acres a day, 50 running days at $2 per acre—750 acres	1,300
Net loss	$1,050

As we can only use it for prairie breaking, fifty working days is a good allowance of time, and an average of fifteen acres a day as much as we are willing to admit. This is upon the supposition that the lay of the land is adapted to its use; but we know that in any township it will be impossible to select a tract of seven hundred and fifty acres that can be plowed at all by a traction engine. Even should it plow an extra five acres a day, which we claim is out of the question, it would still cost over the two dollars per acre.

THE COST OF BREAKING.

It may be contended that we have put the cost of breaking at too low a figure, and that the customary price is from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars. This, we grant, has been the case, but we will remind all such persons that by the innovations of such plows as the sixteen-inch clipper breakers, two heavy, or three light horses, with one man, will average twelve acres a week of the toughest prairie soil. These plows have an extra share, which prevents the necessity of laying by half a day at a time, for the purpose of sending to the shop for sharpening. Nothing but an actually rainy day will prevent work with the team, while the steam plow cannot run when the rain has softened the surface. Such a team will break up in sixty days one hundred and twenty acres, which, at $2 per acre, is $240. If we deduct

For the man 60 days	$60 00
Sixty bus corn, at 30 cents	18 00
Sharpening and wear of plow	12 00
Use of team	60 00
Total	$150 00

Leaving a profit of $90, or at a cost of $1.25 per acre, which is what any farmer can break his own premises for. The truth is, the cost of prairie breaking has been much exaggerated, as it is not really much more labor to break prairie the usual depth, with a suitable plow, than to turn over old land seven to eight inches deep. Much of the cost of the breaking has been due to the bad construction of the plows, and we must say that there are few shops at which firstrate breaking plows are made. We have never seen a good twelve-inch breaking plow as yet, though there may be such.

FAWKE'S NEW PLOW.

Or rather the old English plan revamped, is destined to a short life on the prairie, where grain is so cheap with which to feed the team. The time spent in anchoring the engine, the hauling up of the stock and the clogging of the gang of plows, will soon show such discouraging results that it will not be repeated on an extensive scale.

ROTARY DIGGING.

A year since and this new style of plowing was to take precedence of all other modes of culture. The objection to working up grades did not apply to this mode in so serious a manner, but in practice nothing was gained. The earth had a way of adhering to the spades not laid down in the programme, nor would the rubbish and boulders walk out of the way to please the patentee. It appears dead and buried beneath the pulverized loam with which it filled the air. Peace to its manes; Paddy and his spade are veritable economic institutions, and for all the rotary digger may accomplish, will so continue.

A NEW STEAM PLOW.

Since writing the above, we have been called upon by the agent of "Gathing's Steam Skovering Machine." Don't be alarmed reader, skovering is only a Danish word, meaning to shave off, and this machine is intended to shave off the soil to any given depth, by means of rotary cutters, on the plan of a Woardsworth plainer, the cutters being scolloped in form of miniature plows, the shores join each other and are firmly riveted together. This machine is being manufactured at Indianapolis, where, the agent informs us, one is now ready to go into the field. He is now canvassing the State for orders, and therefore, a notice at this early day may be of use, not only to the inventor, but to the great public. The price of a six foot machine is $1,500, and for eight feet, $1,700, the whole machine, when laden with fire and water, is to weigh three tons, to be propelled by one yoke of oxen, (good, for if it fails with steam up hill, you can put on a dozen more,) and an eight-horse power engine, which is geared direct to the skoverling apparatus, which is to revolve some two hundred and fifty times a minute, the earth to be sliced in curved, wedge shaped sections and reversed with the grass side down. The representation of this point before us, is most beautiful, as the lithographer has succeeded to perfection, as not even the tips of these long slices of friable loam are in the least marred, and should the machine follow copy, we shall have to take back all that we have said above in regard to the use of steam. The cutting apparatus works like the paddles of a stern wheel steamer, and is supposed to run alone after the machine is started, the oxen are used merely for ornament and to guide the machine. The machine is to be put on trial at Mattoon, Tuscola, (on the farm of E. McCarty,) Champaign and possibly near the village of Chicago. We intend to be present and see the thing move, of course it would be premature and presumption, in us to attempt an opinion of its value at this early day. We hope no one will sacrifice his plows, or horses, nor purchase the ornamental oxen until we make further report of its actual working. Before closing we will remind our readers that only about two hundred acres of land have as yet been plowed by steam in the United States, and therefore they will have to await the advent of some new machine to come up to the seven hundred acres in the season, as figured out above. We are ready to be convinced that steam plowing will be the rule, not the exception, but we give due notice, that models, plows, lithographs and the like will never convert us, that nothing short of the *plowed* facts will have any avail. RURAL.

The Relief of Fort Pickens.

The schooner Mary P. Hudson is coming here again from Florida. A few weeks ago she took on board, at Governor's Island, a large load of heavy ordnance, which has been quietly added to the battery of the Tortugas, where it is now mounted. Among the materials carried by the little vessel were some eight and ten-inch Columbiads, weighing each from five to eight tons; several mortars, able to throw thirteen-inch shell "over the four mile line," and ample supplies of shot, hollow and filled shell, provisions, ambulances, &c.—*N. Y. Post.*

To Horse Owners, Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

Convincing Testimony.—The immense yearly sale of LYON'S KATHAIRON, and the thousands of testimonials to its excellence received from all classes of society, prove it to be the finest preparation for the Hair ever made. No one desiring a fine head of Hair should fail to use it. Sold every where.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Having been engaged for the last twelve years in gathering this Seed, I would say to my customers [illegible] NEW SEED, WARRANTED [illegible] Address R. [illegible]

A. JUDSON HIGGINS, (Late of Higgins Brothers) No. 40 Clark Street No. 40. DEALER IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS, Publisher of Sheet Music, Importer of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons and Musical Instruments of every description. The finest of Italian Strings for Guitars and Violins, Constantly on hand at Wholesale and Retail. PIANOS TO RENT, And the rent applied on the purchase money. All instruments sold will be warranted. Orders must be addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, ARE NOW OFFERED AT Greatly Reduced Prices, RANGING FROM $40 TO $100, According to style and finish of the Machines and Cabinet Work. OVER 35,000 ARE IN DAILY USE IN THE UNITED STATES, GIVING UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. The popularity of the Machines made by this Company has been constantly increasing with wonderful rapidity, because they are so easily managed and never get out of order. The Grover & Baker patent stitch is the only stitch that will bear constant washing without ripping. There is no rewinding of thread, as they sew from two spools as bought in any store. No rotary hook with pods, no shuttles to get disarranged and give trouble. Machines can be ordered by mail, and we will send them by express to any part of the country, and the money can be paid on the receipt of machine. Printed directions accompany each machine. Send for a circular. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO., 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents for the Northwest.

THE CHAMPION CORN SHELLER. Champion Thresher and Separator. EXCELSIOR HORSE POWER. THE BAY STATE TREAD POWER, AND THE HAND AND SINGLE HORSE POWER SHELLER. MADE AND SOLD BY KLINE, GREELEY & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Canal street, [illegible] Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. The Champion Sheller is extensively in use among farmers, and in the corn warehouses in this city. It can shell and clean for market from 4,000 to 5,000 bushels in 24 hours. It does not waste nor cut the corn, and is pronounced by those who use it to be the most thorough and economical sheller in use. Price $150. The Champion Thresher (formerly known as the Wemple Machine) maintains the high reputation which it has earned during the last ten years in this and adjoining States as the best thresher. It will thresh and clean without waste 300 to 600 bushels of wheat or 1500 bushels of oats per hour. The well-known Eagle or Prairie Hand Sheller can be run by hand or by one horse, and is a very convenient little machine. Price $10.00 cash; Band Wheel $1 00 extra.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE. They are pleasant as Nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMULANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS. For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchants, 179 South Water street, Chicago.

NEW GOODS, SPRING TRADE. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., (Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue, Are now receiving a full assortment of DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC. FRESH FROM THE MINT. Small Profits and Prompt Pay Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 and 207 South Water Street, (COR. WELLS.) Would call the particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we have at all times, the largest and best assortment in the West, of Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, BAGS, BAGGING, BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, TACKLE BLOCKS, COAL-TAR, ROOFING-PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOME TWINES, (all qualities,) WRAPPING TWINES, (in bundles or barrels,) BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax, Hemp Twines of Every Description. Having also A SAIL LOFT. Our facilities are unsurpassed in the manufacture of Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins, a large stock of which we keep constantly on hand, or make to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. Send for our prices.

L. CORNELL & CO., Proprietors in the Northern and Western States, of the celebrated Cornell & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT. Agents wanted in every town—great inducements offered. Office and Salesroom at 133 Lake street, No. 1, 2d Floor, Chicago, Ill. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FLAX SEED TO LOAN!!—I AM PREPARED TO LOAN FLAX SEED To good responsible farmers, for sowing this spring, and will contract with them for the crop. Terms, &c., made by mail. Post Office Box 6146. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead Works, cor. of Clinton and Fulton Sts.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, WOOD-SEAT AND CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS. School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country orders.

NOTARIAL PRESSES, SEALS, Wafers and Blanks, DOCKETS FOR Justices, Lawyers and Courts. LEGAL BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER BY F. MUNSON, No. 140 Lake Street No. 140

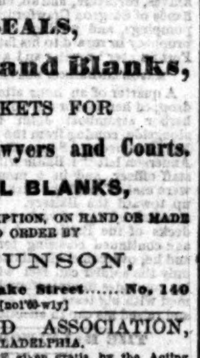
HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on [illegible] and other Diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN. The best place in the West for invalids. Address for circular, Dr. JOHN B. GULLY, and Mrs. GULLY. E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

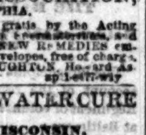
EYE AND EAR.

DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR, For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful treatment. Dr. CADWELL'S treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago 5th) containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 99 Randolph street, Chicago.

ORDERS FILLED FOR Bags and Sacks OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Printed with New and Appropriate Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. S. F. has removed to 23 Market street.



HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDUZER & DICKERSON & COMPANY, No. 139 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction removed on Knife Edges.



HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales, Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK, 60 South Canal Street, Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache; CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH. As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861. MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861. MR. SPALDING, SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861. H. C. SPALDING, SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS. P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M. Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860. H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25c.) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861. MR. SPALDING, SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!!! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. AND STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND STILL GROWS More and More Popular Every Day. IT IS PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes,

St. Louis, July 10th, 1860. O. J. WOOD, Esq.: DEAR SIR—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction of transmitting to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third grey. A few applications stopped the falling, and in three months there was not a grey hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. [illegible] After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying it two or three times a month. My hair continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day as I am aware they are all well known already, [illegible] I have continued to use it in my practice for the greater part of the time the past three years and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying that they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your's or else at all, but had used some counterfeit said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will utronise an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt. Astonishing, some of those charlatans have not cared enough to write an advertisement as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours. I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, grey hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to. I called to see you personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New York. You are at liberty to publish this, or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1853, will be promptly answered. Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, Penn., June 7th, 1860. PROF. WOOD. DEAR SIR—I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being sick at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's Drug Store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to everybody, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and such an application once in two weeks keeps it from showing. My hair is no grey or other applications. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am fifty years of age, and consider it no small recommendation to the beautifying of my hair. I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it as I allow a few grey hairs to remain, in order to keep my appearance compared with my age. I keep it in my room, that I may use it in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to do so, and you can use it in any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you. Yours, &c. R. E. BYTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 20th, 1859. DEAR SIR—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years, and now over fifty years of age; for about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably grey, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. [illegible] I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days, a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as near as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man or as I had in my younger days, and a boy in the hills of [illegible] in my hair and I have the dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely from falling off, and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French shampooner. Many of my acquaintances who did not know me, enquire where did you get that fine wig? I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old grey head. Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY J. H. REED & CO., LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, E. H. SARGEANT, AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO. Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois: J. S. Richards, Moline; J. R. Miller, Rock Island; W. A. Rouse, Cordova; A. T. Chamberlain, Moline; C. T. Campengard & Co., Cordova; Battis, Camden Mills; J. H. Buffington, Jerseyville; Collins, Carlyle; E. B. Lockwood, Carlyle; Wm. B. Cook, do.; J. M. Lewis, Morrison; J. H. Thomas, Chillicothe; H. J. Bugg, Peoria; Gilles & Co., La Salle; Vanburg & Cappy, Earl Ville; F. L. Butterfield, Marseilles; D. Walker, Ottawa; Kochsler & Co., Peru; C. A. Johnston, Mendota; W. Olds, Albany; G. L. Thompson, Ottawa; J. L. & J. T. Thornton, Magnolia; Jno. Dixon, Calhoun; J. R. & T. Johnston, Dearborn; Ridgeway & Williams, Olney; [illegible] J. Smith, Sandwich; Davis & Denman, Charleston; H. Summer, M. D., Mattoon; A. Hiscock, Arcola; Rutledge & O'Brien, Ashmore; G. W. McConkey, Oakland; Thomas McKee, Mattoon; T. D. Cope, Fairfield; Thompson & Clark, Albion; Lewis & Hendly, Morris; Humphries & Brown, Cairo; H. T. Whitaker, Cairo; Star & Taylor, Nashville; [illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and sold at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Nos. 24 and 26 Market Street.

AMERICAN HOUSE AND FARM AGENCY. [illegible] The undersigned has established, in the city of New York, an Exchange for the [illegible] Transfer of Farms, Improved [illegible] Lands, on a broader and more [illegible] [illegible]

A. S. MITCHELL. REFERENCES. As a guarantee of fidelity and strict [illegible] of trust, the proprietor of the Agency is permitted to refer to the following well-known gentlemen [illegible] social acquaintances and friends: Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, late Vice President of the United States; Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee; Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky; Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of St. Louis; Hon. EDWARD BATES, Attorney General of the United States; Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Post-Master General of the United States; [illegible] N. B.—In furnishing to this Agency descriptions of property [illegible]

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following well known Sportsmen of the Turf, and Horse Breeders, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, BRUISES, [illegible] CUTS, AND FOOT-ROT IN HORSES. [illegible] For sale by G. F. [illegible] Co. and J. H. Reed & Co. [illegible] OSGOOD & DOCKRAY, Sole Agents [illegible]

TO INVENTORS. BROADNAX & GRAY, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors, Have opened an office in Chicago, where they can be consulted WITHOUT CHARGE on NEW INVENTIONS, REJECTED CASES, REISSUES, RE-EXTENSIONS, ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS, INTERFERENCES, EXAMINATIONS, INFRINGEMENTS, and all applications prepared and prosecuted [illegible] Patents obtained through this agency [illegible] OFFICES. CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS, opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. [illegible] 44 PINE STREET, Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] LARMON BLOCK, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO. [illegible] April 10th, 1861. The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company [illegible] election of Directors [illegible] [illegible] LIVERMORE, Secretary.

$100 PER MONTH MADE with [illegible] engraved Stencil Tools [illegible] Box 101, Chicago [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Court of Chicago, Cook County [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. Dated the 15th day of April, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued from the Court of Chicago, Cook County [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff. Dated the 5th day of April, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the [illegible] Court of Cook County [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff. Dated the 19th day of February, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff. Dated the 23d day of March, 1861. The above sale is postponed until [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution issued out of the Court of Cook County [illegible] Dated the 13th day of April, 1861.

Chicago Tri[bune]

THURSDAY, APRIL [illegible]

SENATOR MACK'S [illegible]

We hope that when the Sta[te] puts her bonds into mark[et] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861. NUMBER 255.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

SENATOR MACK'S BILL.

We hope that when the State of Illinois puts her bonds into market for war purposes she will sell them at the market price *for gold*, and that the Legislature will utterly refuse to make this national emergency an excuse for passing any bill like that proposed by Senator Mack. The credit of Illinois is good. Do not let us swap it off, for it may not serve our purpose in the hour of need.

MORE ARMS.

We hear of the expected arrival to-day of ten thousand stand of arms for the use of the Illinois volunteers. An agent sent to the Eastern Arsenals, reports great success in his mission.

BAD FOR MARYLAND.

The news to-night no longer permits a doubt that Maryland, by her own miserable infatuation and folly, is to be the theatre of the war at least until the ruffians and secessionists who have swung her off from her loyalty into the unfathomable gulf of revolution, are wiped out and order is restored. She has chosen her side, now let her look out for hard knocks, and let her example be a salutary warning to Kentucky and Missouri, as yet, fortunately, members of the sisterhood of States and loyal to the stars and stripes.

MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas did not arrive in Springfield last evening, as was expected. We hear from him at Columbus and Indianapolis, speaking in no doubtful and uncertain tone, in favor of sinking all partisan differences, and uniting firmly and heartily in the work of putting down treason and restoring the Union. His utterances, as reported in the Cincinnati papers, are frank manly, and such as all Republicans can commend. He will find, on his arrival at Springfield, that our party friends will not be slow to meet him in the conciliatory spirit by which he is animated, and that it will not be their fault if the war for sustaining the honor of the old flag is not prosecuted with all the earnestness and vigor that he may desire. We do what we have not done in many years—hail his coming with pleasure.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

We are glad to be informed by one who knows that there is no Vigilance Committee in the city, whose province it is to hunt down and proscribe men for their political opinions. An organization does exist under that name; but its efforts are confined to preventing the shipment of arms and munitions of war to the South, to guarding of the powder house, and to watching strangers whose words or actions prove that they are here with hostile intent. Such, we understand, is the scope of the Committee's operations. If that is all, and the organization has within itself men of discretion who will see to it that, as the public mind becomes inflamed, it does not degenerate into an instrument of tyranny and malice, we are ready to urge them on in their laudable work. They ignore the secrecy of their operations by the valid plea that they will, unknown and unsuspected, be able to accomplish much more than by open effort; and, further, that they can do, in certain cases, what the public good demands, without making themselves amenable to law. They put a case in illustration, thus: A shipment of powder or arms arrives here say for Memphis—a town in which traitors are as plenty as loyal men in Chicago; but Memphis is in a State yet in the Union; and capture of the property of her citizens would be followed by civil suits, that our courts, though morally convinced of the treasonable intent of the parties to whom the goods are sent, could not ignore. To avoid liability in such instances, we are told, is the object of the secrecy thus far maintained. And that too is very well—justifiable upon the plea of self-defence.

Let us entreat the parties who are at the head of this Committee to be exceedingly cautious how they use their power. The temptation to abuse it will grow apace. It may not be felt now; but without rare wisdom in those who control them, all such organizations degenerate at last into one-horse despotisms which not unfrequently strike friend and foe alike. Meeting in secret, clothed with power to act as prosecutor, judge, jury and executioner, men must be more than human if in times of high public excitement they do not sometimes do grievous wrongs. Once more, let us have no anonymous and threatning letters for terrifying women and children. Such have been sent out, we hope not by the Committee whose province it should be to hunt up the enemies of the public peace who write them.

Highly Important from Pensacola—Attack on Fort Pickens—The Rebels Repulsed with Loss—none of the Garrison Injured.

For several days past reports have been circulated in this city that a fight took place at Fort Pickens on Wednesday or Tuesday of last week, and that the rebels were defeated with a heavy loss. We have now a confirmation of the main features of the above statement. Mr. J. J. Glark, drum-major at Newport, has received a letter from his son, who is drum major at Fort Pickens, which says that on the 19th inst. Fort Pickens was insolently attacked by the Secession forces, who were driven back with a loss of thirty-three men. Not a person in the garrison was injured.—*Cincinnati Gazette, 24th.*

This story admits of a grave doubt. Our advices from New Orleans are as late as the 20th, and from Montgomery down to the 19th. They do not mention this reported battle, which must have taken place, if the account is correct, on the 17th or 18th. It is probably a fish story.

Important Decision.

Judge Leavitt of the United States District Court has the term held in Dubuque last delivered an opinion in the case of Herman Gelpcke, et al, vs the City of Dubuque, relative to the validity of the bonds issued by the City of Dubuque in aid of the Western Railroad. The suit was brought to recover interest on the bonds to the amount of $30,000, but the amount of principal involved in the case is about $200,000. The Judge decided against the validity of the bonds. The plaintiffs will probably appeal it to the United States Supreme Court, and should the decision of the lower court be approved, it will relieve Dubuque of about $450,000 of her city indebtedness contracted for railroad purposes.

Rates on Dead.

The Maine Legislature met on Tuesday, and on motion of Hon. Daniel Davis, pledged by unanimous vote, the entire resources of the State to the support of the Government. Ten regiments are to be immediately raised, and a million of money appropriated for war expenses.

A Traitor Hung.

Capt. Jones, of the schooner Isabel, who captured Slemmer at Fort Pickens, was hung as a traitor. The Mobile News says the Isabel was on the arrival of the Thursday mail, on S. Soucie, a passenger on the steamer Star Rose, as to satisfy to him as to the person and purposes of Slemmer's expedition, with despatches for Lincoln's Government. He was arrested, the proofs of his guilt found, and he was hung on Wednesday. Also, that 900 men had been landed. Two steamers were visible from the fort.—*Montgomery Mail, 23th.*

Fire Vase—Is Off Stekoma.

A small ship was seen last by one of our citizens from Harrington, Florida, yesterday, which says: *The Advertiser* states that nine ships were lying off the bar at Charleston on Wednesday. Also, that 900 men had been landed. Two steamers were visible from the fort.—*Montgomery Mail, 23th.*

Tremendous Union Meeting—New York Unanimous.

The greatest popular demonstration ever known in America transpired in New York on Saturday afternoon at Union Square, under the shadow of Washington Monument, the purpose being to utter the voice of the metropolis of America on the absorbing question which now appeals to the patriotic hearts of the American Union to decide—whether treason shall strike down the institutions which the blood, and treasure, and wisdom of the Revolution secured to us. A quarter of a million of citizens responded to the call of the Committee, all animated by the same impulse, and all sinking past antipathies, in their eager desire to show how much stronger was their love of country than their devotion to party. The Stars and Stripes floated from nearly every house, and in many instances from every window. Rosettes adorned the garments of both sexes, national airs played by bands, and national songs sung by scores of thousands of human voices, made an enchantment upon the vast throng, and aroused more fully in every heart the feeling of patriotism; and the tattered flags of Sumter were raised once on Washington monument, and the other over the front stand, and were cheered by the vast multitude. The appearance of Sergeant Hart and Master Cummings, two of Sumter's volunteer heroes, was the signal for the most enthusiastic plaudits, and the appropriate climax was reached when Major Anderson, the hero of Sumter, and Dr. Crawford appeared on the stands before the surging masses of human beings. Cheer upon cheer arose, hats in hand, handkerchiefs and flags were waved, and for several minutes the enthusiastic shout fairly rent the air. The people were addressed from five regular stands, while a dozen stump speakers harangued large crowds from balconies, steps of houses and tops of pillars. Speeches were made by fifty leading citizens, including Robt. J. Walker and Daniel S. Dickinson. The spirit of the meeting may be estimated by the remarks of Mr. Dickinson.

After an appropriate introduction, he said that the hour of conciliation was past, the gathering of the battle was at hand, and the country required *every man* to do his duty—The hour of conciliation might return, but not to-morrow or next week. It would return when the traitor flag of Sumter was avenged; when rebellious traitors were taught obedience and submission to law. Rebellious Confederacy were taught that the North is not to be slow to meet him in the conciliatory spirit by which he is animated, and that it will not be their fault if the war for sustaining the honor of the old flag is not prosecuted with all the earnestness and vigor that he may desire. We do what we have not done in many years—hail his coming with pleasure.

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Correction.

We insert with pleasure the following note from Mr. Bachler, the telegraph operator at Belvidere. The statement published in our paper was furnished by a correspondent, and we presumed it true. We are glad to hear to the contrary:

BELVIDERE, April 22, 1861.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Reading an article in your paper to-day, stating that the Tel-graph Company kept an open and avowed Secessionist in their employ as operator at this point, who had been compelled by the employees of the G. & C. U. Railroad to hoist the American flag, I deem it worth more than right that such a ridiculous falsehood should be contradicted, which does great injustice to the Company as well as myself—I having been, and am now, a strong defender of the Union and the Constitution as it is. Besides, my services he been tendered the United States, or any other power in the North. They seem to rest where they are, in the expectation that we shall go down and attend to them.

Gen. Beauregard was still in Charleston.

Many of the morning papers express their fatality of the dangers into which they were plunging, predicting it would be a bloody war. Some say, "We are going to fight this through. We are all going to get to hell together."

Western slaves came up from Maryland to Chester County, Pa., yesterday, in a sleigh.

The Marching Regiments.

The 8th and 69th Regiments of New York, the 12th and 28th Regiments of Brooklyn, and the 30th Regiment of Albany, comprising 5,000 men, sail from this port to day to join the troops which have preceded them within the last few days. Each regiment has recruited its full complement of men, the 69th, for example, having ten companies instead of eight. The regiments are being rapidly equipped with their fair proportion of several thousand. The regimental armories last night presented a business like appearance, notes of preparation sounding from every part of the buildings.—*N. Y. Tribune, Monday.*

The Defenses of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

A special messenger arrived last night, bearer of despatches from the President to Gen. Patterson. He says the capital is safe from any attack that can be made. The assailants can be held at bay until the arrival of the Pennsylvania troops now on the way.

The Administration then felt secure. They had 1,200 regular troops, 4,000 Massachusetts, including the Massachusetts Regiment at Annapolis junction, and 4,000 District militia. A bad lack on the part of the rebels was understood that the only object of the Confederates in taking Washington is to destroy it.

Col. Lowrey and the other gentlemen who had come through, were arrested fifteen or twenty times, knives and pistols being held to their throats until they proved to the satisfaction of themselves. The railroad was in good condition between Baltimore and Washington. Maryland was in a perfect flame of excitement. Little squads of men stop every stranger they meet. The Secession force is over-whelming. The Union men are driven away. Secession flags are dying every where, and no Union flags.

From Baltimore to Havre de Grace they had to come across the scouts. The general feeling seemed to be that Jeff. Davis was coming up with a great army to seize Washington and overawe Mr. Lincoln.

Our informant met a gentlemen who left Charleston on Thursday last. He has been there for two or three weeks, and had taken pains to find out the character of their army and their designs. The only desire they have is to take Washington is to destroy it. They think that by destroying Washington they will destroy all pretenses for a reconstruction, and they count confidently on being able to do it.

They rely entirely upon the English to open their ports, and say she must go to war to starve cotton. They say that the New York Herald will guarantee as many privateers as they want, and seem to expect that half the North will go privateering.

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FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Second Day of the Legislature.

SENATOR MACK'S BILL.

The Two Millions Loan.

DOINGS AT CAMP YATES.

Candidates for Military Honors.

GEN. HARNEY ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

The St. Louis Arsenal.

VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS.

[By special *Dispatch* to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 24.

Senate met at 10 a. m.

Messrs. Ogden and Richmond appeared in their seats.

Mr. Kuykendall introduced a resolution calling on the Governor for information concerning the occupation of Cairo, Alexander county, by State troops, if the publicity of such information be deemed consistent with the public interests. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Mack reported from the Committee on Finances a bill for an act to provide for the defenses of the State in time of war, as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That for the purpose of defending the State in time of war, providing the people against treason and insurrection, and organizing and equipping the militia and placing them upon the best war footing for immediate service, and for such other purposes as may be necessarily connected therewith, the sum of two millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the war fund, to be raised and disbursed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. All expenditures for arms, supplies, equipments or other purposes necessary to the organization of the militia and placing it upon a war footing, shall be made under the direction of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Account, or a majority of them; and the moneys thereby, shall, upon the certificate of the Governor, be paid out of the war fund by the warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts in favor of such persons as may be entitled from time to time to be designated by the Governor.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of raising the fund necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the Governor is hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds of the State, from time to time, in such sum or sums, not exceeding in the aggregate two millions of dollars, as he may deem necessary, to be signed by him and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of State, and to be made payable in dollars and cents, in the city of New York, at such time or times, not later than the year A. D. 1879, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the said city of New York.

SEC. 4. In addition to the bonds authorized to be sold by the preceding section, the Governor is also further authorized to sell bonds of the State of like character to the amount of 50 (50) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the said fund, and provide for the expenses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for the Governor to receive in payment for the bonds to be sold by him under the provisions of the last preceding section as of any bank in this State or of the United States, or of the State of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa or Missouri, at their par value.

SEC. 6. Any bank in this State now or hereafter may, by depositing with the Auditor of Public Accounts United States bonds or other securities usually secured by the bonds enumerated in the preceding section, or either of them, may issue its circulating notes to the amount of one hundred dollars for each one hundred dollars of bonds so deposited, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled an act to amend the General Banking Law in such manner as to secure the circulating notes of banking associations, approved February 18th, 1861, as would require said bank, before issuing any notes of such denomination, to have at least twenty-five thousand dollars of bona fide paid in capital, and to appoint an agent for the redemption of its circulating notes in the cities of Chicago or Springfield.

SEC. 7. The fund created by the sale of bonds under, and by virtue of this act, except the fifty thousand dollars authorized to be sold by Section 4, shall constitute a separate and distinct war fund, and shall be applied to the purpose herein provided for, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 8. The provisions of section 1 of the act of the State debt two mill tax, suspended for the years 1861 and 1862 by provisions of an act approved February eighth (8th) 1861, entitled "an act to relieve the people of this state from the payment of the state debt two mill tax for the years eighteen hundred and sixty and one and eighteen hundred and sixty two," shall not have the same so much full act had not been passed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Hogue moved that the Senate adjourn till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

At 2 P. M. the following additional members answered: Archer, Broadwell, Elder, Erwin, Graham, Green, Hale, Harris of Bureau, Kellogg, McNeil, Robeson, Shaw and Webster.

Speaker Cullom announced the following additions to the Committee on Finance: Messrs. Ferris of Schuyler, Cook of Woodford, Graham of Fulton, Smith of Kane, Johnson of Peoria, and Harris of Shelby. To the Committee on Militia: Messrs. Schoolfield of Clark, Wilson of Cook, Church of McHenry, Broadwell of Sangamon, Allen of Kane, and Kieffer of Franklin. To the Committee on Federal Relations: Messrs. Haines of Lake, Burr of Scott, Kyes of Tazewell, Shaw of Lawrence, Cropsey of Livingston, and Archer of Pike.

The resignation of R. H. McClellan of 10 Davies, vice J. R. Jones resigned, were presented.

THE SENATE.

Resolutions calling on the Governor for information concerning troops at Cairo, was concurred in unanimously.

Mr. Church introduced a bill to authorize towns and cities to raise money for military purposes and to support the families of volunteers. It authorizes the city of Chicago to raise an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and other towns and cities amounts not exceeding ten thousand dollars each.

On motion of Mr. Hacker, adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M., to-morrow.

The adjournment in both Houses was consented to for the purpose of enabling members to meet and confer with Senator Douglas.

Gen. Harney left St. Louis for Washington last night, in obedience to an order from the Secretary of War. Recruiting goes on briskly at the St. Louis Arsenal, and over 1,700 had enlisted at last accounts. Everything is still considered safe there.

The Senate resolution on the subject of the occupation of Cairo was adopted unanimously.

Companies continue to arrive rapidly. Edgar, Effingham, Macoupin, Pike, Lawrence and Grundy counties are among those represented to-day.

Capt. Pope, of the regular army, took command of Camp Yates to-day.

The Washington Independent Regiment of Chicago arrived last night and this morning. The Chicago Zouaves attract much attention.

The name of Capt. John Pope, of the regular army, is mentioned for Brigadier General of the Illinois forces, and I have good reasons for supposing that he would accept the position. Capt. Pope was born at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and is a son of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, so long Judge of our United States District Court.

John A. McClernand of this city, H. L. Wilson of Ottawa, and R. J. Oglesby of Decatur, will probably be Colonels, if they choose to accept. They have all seen service. Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, is also favorably mentioned in this connection. Hon. Leonard Swett is here, but whether his name will be submitted for military honors, I am unable to say. Mr. Swett also served in the Mexican War.

There seems to be a disposition to distribute these honors equally among men of former political parties.

A large crowd assembled at the Great Western Depot this afternoon to meet Judge Douglas; but he was not in the train. In his stead came two companies of volunteers from Danville and Lawrenceville. A despatch has just been received stating that he will positively be here at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Over four thousand troops are in Camp Yates to night. The essential difference between the Secession hills of Mexico and Simpson, is that the latter provides for the sale of the bonds for the par funds at the best prices they will bring; while the former authorizes them to be sold at par only for our own currency, secured by bonds of Northern States.

Letters received from Jonesboro state that loud threats of destruction of trains and troops were uttered before the Chicago boys went down. *Per contra:* That John Dougherty, of that place, has offered to raise a company of volunteers for the Union.

The business in the Commissary Department has increased so that Gov. Wood has removed his headquarters to the Library room of the United States District Court.

W.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE REBELLION.

Facts and Fancies from Washington, Maryland and Virginia.

THE CONDITION OF FORTS MCHENRY AND MONROE.

ARRESTS FOR TREASON.

FROM THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CALEB CUSHING ON THE CRISIS.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 24.—Several steamers sailed last night and to-day with troops for various points.

Our 7th Regiment has arrived in Washington.

Daniel S. Dickinson, in his speech on Monday night, said he hoped we would strike down in our might, and if necessary wipe the South from the face of the earth.

New York, April 24.—The Champion arrived last night with 150 passengers and $500,000 specie, from San Francisco, April 1st. Sixty of rifles bound to Mississippi was found yesterday on the premises of Daniel Fish, South street. They were seized, and he arrested.

An attempt was made on Monday night by the captain of the surveying steamer Varina to run her off South, from the navy yard. The crew suspected something wrong, and informed the commander of the North Carolina, who put her out of commission.

The steamer Ribb, at Sandy Hook, is watching for vessels. A number of other steamers will soon cruise off the Sound and the Hook. The Boston, Mississippi and Colorado will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Niagara from Japan has arrived at Philadelphia.

New York, April 23.—The celebrated bark Gregg Paget is lying in the basin, and is an object of suspicion. The Government will look sharp after her.

New York, April 24.—Mr. Bartlett of the *Mercury* arrived last night from Washington on Monday afternoon. Ben McCullough was at Alexandria with two thousand Virginians.

It is reported that the President said to the Baltimore deputation on Monday, that if the passed troops could get through, less than their par value, and in such amounts, not exceeding in the aggregate two millions of dollars, as he should direct, and to pay the same out of any moneys payable in dollars and cents, in the city of New York, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the said city of New York.

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Mr. Hogue moved that the Senate adjourn till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

At 2 P. M. the following additional members answered: Archer, Broadwell, Elder, Erwin, Graham, Green, Hale, Harris of Bureau, Kellogg, McNeil, Robeson, Shaw and Webster.

Speaker Cullom announced the following additions to the Committee on Finance: Messrs. Ferris of Schuyler, Cook of Woodford, Graham of Fulton, Smith of Kane, Johnson of Peoria, and Harris of Shelby. To the Committee on Militia: Messrs. Schoolfield of Clark, Wilson of Cook, Church of McHenry, Broadwell of Sangamon, Allen of Kane, and Kieffer of Franklin. To the Committee on Federal Relations: Messrs. Haines of Lake, Burr of Scott, Kyes of Tazewell, Shaw of Lawrence, Cropsey of Livingston, and Archer of Pike.

The resignation of R. H. McClellan of 10 Davies, vice J. R. Jones resigned, were presented.

THE SENATE.

Resolutions calling on the Governor for information concerning troops at Cairo, was concurred in unanimously.

Mr. Church introduced a bill to authorize towns and cities to raise money for military purposes and to support the families of volunteers. It authorizes the city of Chicago to raise an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and other towns and cities amounts not exceeding ten thousand dollars each.

On motion of Mr. Hacker, adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M., to-morrow.

The adjournment in both Houses was consented to for the purpose of enabling members to meet and confer with Senator Douglas.

Gen. Harney left St. Louis for Washington last night, in obedience to an order from the Secretary of War. Recruiting goes on briskly at the St. Louis Arsenal, and over 1,700 had enlisted at last accounts. Everything is still considered safe there.

The Senate resolution on the subject of the occupation of Cairo was adopted unanimously.

Companies continue to arrive rapidly. Edgar, Effingham, Macoupin, Pike, Lawrence and Grundy counties are among those represented to-day.

Capt. Pope, of the regular army, took command of Camp Yates to-day.

The Washington Independent Regiment of Chicago arrived last night and this morning. The Chicago Zouaves attract much attention.

The name of Capt. John Pope, of the regular army, is mentioned for Brigadier General of the Illinois forces, and I have good reasons for supposing that he would accept the position. Capt. Pope was born at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and is a son of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, so long Judge of our United States District Court.

John A. McClernand of this city, H. L. Wilson of Ottawa, and R. J. Oglesby of Decatur, will probably be Colonels, if they choose to accept. They have all seen service. Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, is also favorably mentioned in this connection. Hon. Leonard Swett is here, but whether his name will be submitted for military honors, I am unable to say. Mr. Swett also served in the Mexican War.

There seems to be a disposition to distribute these honors equally among men of former political parties.

A large crowd assembled at the Great Western Depot this afternoon to meet Judge Douglas; but he was not in the train. In his stead came two companies of volunteers from Danville and Lawrenceville. A despatch has just been received stating that he will positively be here at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Over four thousand troops are in Camp Yates to night. The essential difference between the Secession hills of Mexico and Simpson, is that the latter provides for the sale of the bonds for the par funds at the best prices they will bring; while the former authorizes them to be sold at par only for our own currency, secured by bonds of Northern States.

Letters received from Jonesboro state that loud threats of destruction of trains and troops were uttered before the Chicago boys went down. *Per contra:* That John Dougherty, of that place, has offered to raise a company of volunteers for the Union.

The business in the Commissary Department has increased so that Gov. Wood has removed his headquarters to the Library room of the United States District Court.

W.

VIRGINIA.

BOSTON, April 24.—The steamer Spaulding arrived this morning, and reports that they arrived at Fortress Monroe Sunday morning. There were 800 regulars in the Fort.

The State of Maine with the 4th Regiment arrived soon after. The troops were transferred to the U. S. sloop-of-war Pawnee. The Pawnee left for Fortress Monroe Saturday night. The troops were in good spirits, all well and eager to be at the post of duty. It was reported that 5 000 Virginia troops were in and about Norfolkand more were arriving.

Capt. Howe reports that the Virginians talk of storming fortress Monroe, as that is the only possible way of taking it. That, however, will be no easy matter. The Government has given notification to the residents in the vicinity of impending dangers and they were hastening away. The Virginians think the fort can be taken, but not without much loss of life. The Captain of the steamer Spaulding reports that there had been no reinforcement of Fort McHenry up to the time of his leaving on Sunday. There were about 300 regulars in Fort McHenry. The Virginians were erecting batteries at Sewell's Point, opposite Fort Monroe, and overlooking Hampton roads. Capt. Howes reports that the light-house at Cape Henry was not lighted.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, April 24.—Enlisting volunteers his progressed rapidly for the last two days, and there are now about 2500 men in the Arsenal grounds, subject to the orders of the Secretary of War, which will be received to-morrow, and it is thought that the entire four Regiments asked for by the President will be raised in this county, notwithstanding the refusal of Gov. Jackson to comply with the requisition. A company of 100 Germans from Ste. Genevieve have offered their services. Francis P. Blair, jr., has been elected to accepted a Colonelcy in the First Regiment, to-day. The report that troops have been stationed at Cairo to obstruct the navigation of the river is denied on authority of Gov. Yates. The troops were sent there as a mere precautionary measure.

A large Union Peace Meeting was held at Jefferson last night. Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Stewart and Gen. Price. The resolutions recently adopted at Louisville were passed unanimously.

Also, a resolution instructing delegates to the State Convention to support and vote for the principles expressed in the same.

VIRGINIA.

The steamer Yankee has arrived and reports that she reached Norfolk on Friday afternoon. A movement was made to seize her, and she placed herself under the guns of the Navy Yard. A Custom-s officer demanded her, but the commander of the Yard refused.

The Yankee then towed the Cumberland to Fort Monroe. The Pawnee also arrived there.

The destruction at Norfolk is complete. The crews and machines were sent to Washington.

The Government has purchased two more steamers for gun boats.

It is reported that the Secessionists have erected batteries two miles below Mount Vernon, and at Indian Head, 20 miles lower down the Potomac and at Evansport.

Gen. Scott, dated 19th, extends the military district of Washington to Delaware and Pennsylvania, under Gen. Patterson, who is ordered to post the volunteers at such points all along the railroad, from Wilmington to Washington, in sufficient numbers to protect the rails and telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Sun says, although Jeff. Davis is not in Richmond, he will be soon, and make his head quarters there, with an advance guard of 5,000 Carolinians, to be rapidly reinforced, he having ordered the enrollment of 80,000.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 24.—Two thousand stand arms have arrived from Harper's Ferry. Supplies of pork, flour and provender now have been stopped. Numerous seizures of arms and powder are recorded. One of eight hundred kegs of powder for Baltimore. The light boat on Potomac river has been fired by the Virginians to prevent vessels conveying troops to Washington. Trains on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Washington ran regularly yesterday. Mails between Washington and Annapolis have been stopped. Mails from Richmond are detained by Government. The road between Annapolis and Washington guarded by Government troops. The military from Baltimore were last night despatched to Relay House protect the viaduct there, they has several pieces of artillery.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 24.—Large numbers of troops are being concentrated here from Harrisburg. It is said no person is allowed to leave Baltimore without a permit.

ILLINOIS.

WARREN, Ill., April 24.—A volunteer company of 100 men has been organized here to-day and have elected their officers. They are ready to leave at a moment's warning. $1,000 have been contributed for the support of the families of the volunteers. Secession sentiments here and in the surrounding country.

OTTOWA, April 24.—Capt. T. C. Gibson, with a Rifle Company of 128 men left, to-day for Camp Yates. Capt. W. L. Gibson left on Monday, with an Infantry Company of 90 men; also Houghtelling's Light Artillery, numbering 50 men. Gen. Ord Company is forged and awaiting marching orders. An Irish Company is forming, and will be ready to leave soon. La Salle County will turn out a full Regiment, under the first call of the Government. This morning, ropes with a noose in the end and boards attached labeled "Death to the Traitors," were swinging from many of our lamp posts. They were removed by the City Marshal.

CHICAGO, April 24.—About 2,000 troops have arrived here; all is quiet. It is rumored that Tennessee is sending troops to attack this place, but not credited here. The flag here is strong for the Union. There is no interference to business on the river.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—There having been inquiries expressed as to the constitutionality of a law passed appropriating money for the defense of the State, unless submitted to a vote of the people, the Chairman of the Financial Committee to-day telegraphed to the Judges of the Supreme Court, and received the following reply:

OTTAWA, April 24, 1861.

To the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Springfield:

In pursuance of your request, I have consulted my brethren of the Supreme Court upon the power of the Legislature under the Constitution to contract a debt exceeding $150,000 without submitting the law to a vote of the people. I state in answer to you that the opinion that, if in the judgment of the General Assembly it is necessary for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, it may contract such debt as in their judgment the exigency may requires, and pledge the faith of the State for the repayment of the same, without submitting the law to a vote of the people.

(Signed.) J. D. CATON, Chief Justice.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—A private dispatch says Cairo, Ill., is fortified by a thousand Federal troops. Four thousand more are expected soon.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The extra session of the Indiana legislature convened to-day. Old officers resigned, new ones elected without regard to party lines. C. M. Allen, Republican, of Vincennes, speaker of House, and H. Crawford, Democrat, of New Albany, Chief Clerk. A. P. Newkirk, Republican, of Connersville, assistant Clerk. Both Houses have a Republican majority, but gave to the Democrats the privilege of choosing the officers, who received the unanimous vote of both branches. Indiana recognizes no party, she is a unit for the Union. After the organization of the House a choir of ladies and gentlemen, who had repaired thither by request, sang the Star Spangled Banner, Red, White and Blue, and Union Forever. The crowded assemblage applauded the patriotic strains in every way possible, with three times three, &c. The House then adjourned sine die, and marched, headed by a band, to Camp Morton, to listen to an address to the soldiers by Hon. S.

[C]hicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

...grain dealer on the Illinois Central ...ready for some time engaged in sending ...South, principally to Vicksburgh, in... his Chicago commercial correspond... that everything in the produce line ...ped to the New Dahomey has been a ...loss. Houses there that were former... prompt, pay no attention to demands for ...ment, and of course legal collection is ...ossible. This is just what might have ...expected.

THEIR DELUSION.

...insanity of the rebels and traitors ...es comprehension. Having deluded ...selves with the idea that the Demo...y of the North would permit the Con...tion to be destroyed, the Union broken ...and the old flag dishonored, that their ...orous purposes might be served, they ...not now believe that the uprising at ...North, in which all parties are cordially ...ed for the defence of the common ...e, is real. They laugh at it as so much ...ter which will subside in a week—as ...onade that has no relation to fight. ...them hug the delusion. Their dis...ntment will be the more bitter when ...mes.

IS THE NORTH DIVIDED?

...he little act of violence committed un... executive order, at Geneva, the County of Kane county, is a striking illustra... of the determination of the friends of ...Union. A company was organized at ...n, in that county, and accepted by the ...ernor, and an order given the com...dant for seventy-one rifles then in the ...rt House at Geneva. A compliance ...the order was refused, because Ge... was organizing a company under the ...sident and Governor. The Elgin com... resorted to force, and succeeded in ...iring possession of the arms in dis... Comment is unnecessary. Both ...panies manifested their alacrity to en... the service of the Union, and by ...attack and resistance affirmed their ...lity. No other State has shown such ...irit.

ONLY THE TRAITORS.

...ne of the most false and yet effective ...s used by the traitors to unite the bor... slave States under the rattlesnake flag, ...e pretense that the Northern hordes ...imbued with the direst hate against ...ry thing and every body at the South. ...this perhaps an exception ought to ...made in regard to the love which it is ...med our people have for the ebony ...nties of that favored land, and the ava... which is soon to precipitate the North... Shylocks upon the rich treasures of the ...th. Now were it possible for us to ...h the ears of discreet, sensible men in ...border States and throughout the ...th, we would assure them that the spir... which has aroused the entire North, and ...hurl her people like an avalanche upon ...enemies of the country, is pure and ...riotic—a determination deep and un...ding to maintain the constitution of ...country as our fathers made it. The ...under which Washington fought *must* ...*shall be preserved.*

...ur war, therefore, is not against the ...ple of the South; nor is it against any ...te of the South, pestilent and offensive ...as South Carolina has become; nor ...is it against any of the rights of the ...the South. It is simply a war against traitors ...the Government—traitors who have ...led the rattlesnake flag to the staff ...ere should float the Stars and Stripes ...the glorious old Union. Against these ...itors whoever they are and wherever ...nd, all true patriots are sworn to wage ...exterminating warfare. On this point ...eighteen millions of the North are per...ly unanimous, and no power on earth ...swerve them from their purpose. It is ...eved that millions at the South cherish ...most ardent devotion to the Union; ...they have been overawed by the mad... that rules the hour. Our fellow-citi...s there who are loyal to the Government ...st be protected. They have a right ...demand protection, and when the time ...es and the demand is made, that pro...ion will be effectively given. Our gov...ment would protect her citizens against ...Europe combined; and surely the loyal ...zens of the border States and the entire ...th should be defended against the trai... and pirates by whom they are sur...nded. By the intelligence and patriot... of the land it shall be well and effectu... done.

...gain we say, let the loyal people of the ...rder States not suffer themselves to be ...ceived by the emissaries of Jeff. Davis. ...is not a war of section against section; ...s not even a war of the North. Let all ...be doubly assured that it is a war ...inst traitors only.

...y an anxious inquiry is heard as to ...en and how it is to end. The answer is ...ple and definite. Let the traitors lay ...wn their arms and old Ben. Wade's ...mpromise to hang Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, ...auregard, Yancey, Toombs and a hun... and forty-five other distinguished ...overs of the peace, would at once be ...cepted by all parties. Quiet would be ...stored—the thing done.

But if this war must go on, upon the ...ds of the Southern madmen be the re...nsibility. They have raised the fearful ...rm, and if the thunderbolts of war ...ike down one or a score of men in every ...nty, town and city of the loyal States, ...ir blood will be expiated in signal ret...ution upon the ingrates who cause it. ...hen a score of years have crimsoned the ...ges of history, if need be, the fight will ...ve but just begun. We tell our South... brethren that before the last battle of ...present year has been fought, the senti... of the loyal States will be unanimous ...l overwhelming to wipe out at once and ...ever the giant wrong which has been ...cause of all our troubles for the last ...ty years. It might be possible now for ...rebel States by returning allegiance ...a summary hanging of leading traitors ...save their "peculiar institution," but af... half a dozen battle fields, that hope will ...clean gone forever. Death to all trait... will then be the rallying cry. The re... cannot be doubtful, and God alone ...foresees the bloody tragedies that are ...volved in it.

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.

The patriotic ardor with which the citi... of German birth in Illinois and all the ...rthwest are rushing to the defence of ...Government, is worthy of the highest ...ise. They know what that Govern... is worth and are willing to lay down ...ir lives to save it from destruction. It ...ot fair that in the allotment of military ...ors, their wishes should be ...sidered and respected. They ...ve many men among them of excel... military education and large ex...ience—men who occupied responsible ...s in the armies of Europe, and gave ...m up in obedience to the sentiment of ...erty. There is FRANZ SIGEL, of St. ...is, a thorough soldier, who did gallant ...ds as Commander of the Army of Neck... in the Bavarian revolution of 1848. He ...master of military science, and ready ...devote himself in any capacity to the ...cause. He should not be forgotten ...the volunteers of Illinois. There is Au... Mersy, of Bellville, formerly a Lieut... in the regular army of one of the ...man States. His disposition and ...ifications are undoubted. The Ger... have the utmost confidence ...skill and courage, and thousands ...them, unwilling to serve under in...perienced commanders, would rush to ...corps of which he might be the head. [illegible] ...upon the result. We should be the last to doubt the courage or docility of our American volunteers; but we hazard nothing in saying that either SIGEL or MERSY can raise a regiment that would be the boast of the entire volunteer corps, simply because they know how to command and could bring to their standard the trained and tried men to whom the roar of cannon would be a pleasant excitement—men like those, who, badly fed and badly officered, have claimed to divide the honors with the finest troops of Europe. There are many others in Illinois and Missouri who should be sought out and invited to take responsible commands. This is the more important inasmuch as their skill at this moment is more imperatively needed than it will ever be again. We are turning out many thousands of men as ardent and brave as soldiers can be; but they are raw and green; they know nothing of drill or discipline, of the duties of the camp or the field. For the most part, their officers are not professionally military men. Quick to learn, industrious and ambitious of a soldier's reputation, they will distinguish themselves by and by; but they have a long stretch of ground to go over before they obtain the place where so many of the German soldiers stand. Again let us express the hope that in the election of officers, company, as well as regimental and brigade, this German mine of military skill will not be suffered to remain unworked.

FORM A CAMP.

If Governor Yates's recommendations to the Legislature are adopted by that body, and a corps of ten regiments of volunteers is organized, we trust that they will at once be ordered to camp and put under instruction and drill. There are a thousand localities in the State where a camp for that purpose can be formed, and we have half a dozen or more military men of education and experience who would very gladly devote themselves to the work required. The objection that the volunteers may not be called into service should not be suffered to have any weight whatever; because it has no foundation in fact, and because, further, the military spirit of our people needs the cultivation which no amount of rub-a-dubbing in single companies can give it. Sixty days in camp, under the tuition of competent leaders, are worth two years of ornamental soldiering under the most dandified amateurs in the land.

It is the manifest duty of the public authorities to put Illinois on a war footing. The contest will go on. There is no power short of Heaven competent to turn the hostile armies back to their homes. Our State at its lower end is peculiarly exposed to invasion. We need trained men for home defence, if not another volunteer should be called for by the Government; and ten regiments are not one too many for this service.

We need not say a word to point out the superiority of troops formed in camp over those taken from the workshop and the plow. We have the best material in the world for armies, but instruction is of the first necessity. Our State is looked to with anxiety. The gallantry of her men in Mexico won for her a name and a prestige that must not be destroyed. Great deeds are expected of her sons. Let us unite in taking this first step which shall insure victory in every field in which Illinois regiments engage.

TENNESSEE.

John Bell, Neill S. Brown and other well-known gentlemen of Tennessee, have issued an Address to the people of that State, in which they take the ground, 1st, that Secession is illegal and no remedy for grievances; 2d, that Coercion of the Seceding States is not to be justified for any purpose; and 3d, that the duty of Tennessee calls upon her to assume the attitude of armed neutrality, and take no part until there is an attempt to overrun and subjugate the South, when she ought to "pitch in." The sum of it all is that the people have no right to commit treason, and that the Government ought not to punish them if they do, provided, always they own niggers. That's it in short; and for it all sensible men ought to have proper contempt.

A PATRIOTIC TOWN.

Out of a population of about 90 voters, the town of Proviso, in this county, has furnished 75 volunteers, actually ready for service. This is without parallel. Three cheers for Proviso!

Old Massachusetts, God Bless Her!

To Massachusetts belongs the honor of having first got the largest quota of troops moving for the defence of the Government. All four of the regiments called for from that State are at their posts of service already, and two additional regiments are being organized.

These troops are better drilled and prepared for service than those of almost any other State. This is chiefly owing to the military spirit of Ex-Governor Banks, who took extraordinary pains to cultivate the militia system of the State. The militia have a great annual camp for drill purposes, continuing several weeks.

A remarkable coincidence is found in the fact that the first blood shed in this new struggle for republican government was that of Massachusetts men, as it was in the Revolution. Still further, the bloodshed was on the same day—the 19th of April—the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and the day of the Baltimore mob!

Honor to the old Bay State!

The Baltimore Riot.

We copy in another column, from the Baltimore *Sun*, Secession sheet, a full and circumstantial account of the attack of the Baltimore Secessionists upon the Massachusetts troops. One single company had to bear the whole fight. All the other companies of the regiment had gone ahead on the cars. The rear company's cars were obstructed, and the men had to march for two miles exposed to a shower of paving stones, brickbats, revolver and musket shots. They were surrounded by a savage mob of ten thousand infuriate men. How a soul of them escaped with their lives is a wonder. Four were killed and twenty-five wounded out of the eighty men which composed the company. They showed pluck throughout the desperate contest. The *Sun*, from which we copy, is a rabid secession sheet, and all the coloring done is on the side of the mob. But, by its own showing, the Baltimoreans were wholly in the wrong from first to last. The attack was unprovoked and fully premeditated.

The ruffians got pretty well peppered. The *Sun* admits that eighteen were killed or mortally wounded, and as many more severely, But this is only a very small foretaste of the retribution in store for them.

The Killed at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Patriot* of Saturday says that of the Baltimore mob fourteen were killed and some four or five dangerously wounded. Of the soldiers, two were killed, and seven wounded—two or three dangerously.

Not Davis but Stephens.

We see by a despatch from Montgomery to the New Orleans *Delta*, dated on the 19th, that on the reception of the news of the secession of Virginia, Vice-President Stephens, not President Davis, left at once for Richmond.

A Muscle Guard.

It is stated that a volunteer company is being formed in New York, composed exclusively of prize fighters. None others to be admitted.

☞ Let it not be forgotten that while Illinois was contributing corn and meat to feed the starving poor of Mississippi, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of this same Mississippi, was giving orders and making preparations to starve out a feeble garrison of American soldiers in Fort Sumter. Can brutality and ruffianism reach a deeper depth?

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A RAILROAD TRAIN WITH VOLUNTEERS ON BOARD.—Sunday, the train going west on the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad, broke through a bridge just west of Steubenville, killing one man. The train with troops had passed east not twenty minutes previously, and the bridge—which was a new one—had undoubtedly been weakened in order to destroy the train with the troops on board.

THE UPRISING.

From a volume of correspondence and a large number of newspaper accounts in different parts of the Northwest, we condense the following:

ILLINOIS.

The citizens of DWIGHT have done nobly. They have raised over 50 volunteers, and the necessary equipments have been furnished by contribution. The ladies have a stand of colors ready to be presented to the company when it starts. They also met in a body and immediately prepared the necessary clothing for the soldiers.

OTTAWA is second to no other city in her devotion to the Stars and Stripes. At least six companies, aggregating 500 men, will be offered in defense of the glorious old flag. The women are busy night and day equipping the volunteers.

CHAMPAIGN fully appreciates the importance of the present crisis, and the most intense excitement pervades all classes. A company of 100, under the command of J. S. Wolf, and a company from MIDDLETOWN, under the command of W. W. Brown, have been raised, and will give a good account of themselves. CHAMPAIGN COUNTY will raise five or six companies to put down treason and rebellion. $2,000 have been raised for the benefit of the families of the soldiers.

At PEORIA, a vigilance committee is to stop any supplies going down the river, destined for any of the rebellious States. Capt. G. R. Corcoran, of the Emmet Guards, having manifested an indisposition to fly to his country's rescue, the company resolved to act without him, and have filled their ranks, and are ready for action.

At FARMINGTON, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening, and resolutions unanimously passed to stand by the country in this hour of peril. A committee was appointed to raise volunteers and fit them out.

Three military companies have been formed at GALESBURGH of one hundred and twenty men each. An enthusiastic meeting was held there Sunday night, on which occasion the clergy exhorted the people to stand by the Union.

The citizens of PECATONICA held a meeting on Saturday night, and after patriotic speeches and resolutions, $100 a month was subscribed for the support of families of volunteers. A volunteer company of 50 has been raised.

At ROCKFORD, Capt. Weiner's Company of Zouaves left for Springfield yesterday. They were all completely uniformed. All the tailors in town and three hundred ladies were engaged all day Sunday and Monday in making the uniforms. A new company is forming.

At APPLE RIVER, 18 young men have enlisted, and $700 have been subscribed to support their families.

AURORA has raised $5,000 for the support of the families of the volunteers. About 220 men have enlisted, and two more companies are being formed.

A friend writes us from QUINCY that the Israelites of that city, in all about 40 families, are unanimous for the support of the Government and Union, and ready to put down treason.

A friend writes us from VANDALIA that the streets are crowded with volunteers. A company numbering over 150 has been accepted by the Governor and gone to Springfield. A. J. McCraner is Captain and R. H. Sturges 1st Lieutenant. The people of Vandalia are all for the Stars and Stripes.

In SHELBYVILLE, a large meeting was held on Saturday, and addresses breathing a patriotic spirit, were made by Gen. Thornton, Hon. Anthony Thornton, and others. A company will be immediately organized.

In the little town of ROSAMOND, Shelby county, a muster roll was opened, and twelve farmer's boys immediately signed it. Rosamond, with Pana and Buckeye Prairie, will make up a full company.

WISCONSIN.

A company has been formed at MADISON, to be known as the "Hickory Guard." The muster roll contains the names of Hon. Luther S. Dixon, Hon. Orsamus Cole, Hon. Byron Paine, Judges of the Supreme Court; Hon. L. P. Harvey, Secretary of State; Gen. David Atwood, G. Van Steenwyk, and other gentlemen of like position.

We have not room for the details of the patriotic movements in this State. It is enough to say that every portion of the State, from North to South, from East to West, is thoroughly aroused and ready to do its duty.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

Iowa and Minnesota are boiling over with patriotism. Their quota is full in both States, and thousands are anxiously awaiting a second call from the Executive.

ARE THERE SECESSIONISTS IN ILLINOIS?

Down with the Traitors!

We repeat the heading of our yesterday's article. The following proceedings in Williamson County corroborate our fears, and demonstrate the necessity of a Legislative definition of treason; and, at the same time, warn our Executive of the necessity of accepting additional volunteers *for the State*, to be stationed in the traitorous counties, and along the line of the Illinois Central, and in the Southern portions of the State which border upon Kentucky and Southern Missouri:

[From the Marion (Williamson Co.) Intelligencer, April 18th.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Williamson county, Illinois, held at the Court House in Marion, on Monday evening, April 15, 1861, to take into consideration the hostilities that have been commenced between the Federal Government and the troops of the Southern Confederacy, the same was duly organized by electing James D. Manier, President, and R. F. Wheeler, Secretary.

On motion, Capt. J. M. Cunningham explained the object of the meeting, and after he had concluded, the President appointed James M. Washburn, Henry C. Hopper, John M. Cunningham, George W. Goddard, and William R. Scurlock, a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The Committee after a brief absence reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid great applause:

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate and renew our pledges of devotion to the Union of the States, and regard a disruption of the General Government as subversive of the best and dearest rights of a free and heretofore prosperous people.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Williamson county, firmly believing, from the distracted condition of our country, the same being brought about by the elevation to power of a strictly sectional party, the coercive policy of which towards the seceding States will drive all the Border Slave States from the Federal Union, and cause them to join the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That, in that event, the interest of the citizens of Southern Illinois imperatively demands at their hands a division of the State. We hereby pledge ourselves to use all means in our power to effect the same, and to attach ourselves to the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That in our opinion, it is the duty of the present administration to withdraw all the troops of the Federal Government that may be stationed in Southern forts and acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, believing that such a course would be calculated to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that it is probable that the present Governor of the State of Illinois will call upon the citizens of the same to take up arms for the purpose of subjugating the people of the South, we hereby enter our protest against such a course, and as loyal citizens will refuse, frown down and forever oppose the same.

Inasmuch as self-preservation is the first law of nature, therefore

Resolved, That in view of the present distracted state of our country and the coercive policy of the General Government towards those States that have seen proper to withdraw from the Federal Compact and absolve their allegiance to the same, we deem, as necessary and essential to our safety, to urge upon our citizens the necessity of forming military companies, and to hold themselves ready to meet any emergency that would need their services, and that we recommend that a meeting of our citizens be called at an early day for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Marion *Democratic Intelligencer*, *State Register*, *Missouri Republican*, Quincy *Herald*, Memphis *Appeal*, Cairo *Gazette*, and other papers opposed to the coercive policy of the present Administration.

On motion, adjourned.

JAMES D. MANIER.

R. F. WHEELER, Sec'y.

The Loan Drags.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, 20th.]

The subscriptions to the loan were free yesterday. There are many large owners of money who are holding back, but for what purpose God only knows. The gentleman in black might more properly interpret the question. We hope many that have put off for the last day will come forward early to-morrow (Saturday.) A subscription list is opened at the Bank of America, under the superintendence of the President and Cashier of that institution.

So the guaranteed loan of the Confederate States is not quick in the market. The large owners don't come up to the work. The little fellows who will subscribe to pay if they can make anything by it, are plenty; but where are the heavy men? Have they heard anything from the North?

The Defence of Washington.

[From the Philadelphia Press of Monday.]

We have reliable private advices from Washington, received by a special messenger from that city at a late hour last night, that the successful defence of the national capital against any attack that can be made upon it is certain. No matter what may be the movements organized to assail it, they will be baffled and repelled until the reinforcements now on their way to strengthen it will render it absolutely impregnable. Gen. Scott has now quite a large force of well-appointed men under his command, and it will be readily [illegible] that he has not neglected the repeated warnings which have been given of the schemes of the rebels, and that he has taken every precaution which his military knowledge and experience suggested. If any of the rebels should be rash enough to make a demonstration in that quarter, they will only rush on to destruction.

Organization and Parts of the Army.

[From the Springfield Gazette.]

So many persons, unacquainted with the organization of an army, are making inquiries upon that subject, that we shall make an outline of its elements, as recognized in the French school, and in our own, so far as we have had armies. The number in companies, regiments, &c., vary at different times, and vary by law. In times of peace, the rank and file are reduced to a skeleton, and the officers retained, (we speak of regulars,) so that in time of war they can soon be filled up. The outline elements of an army are these:

A Company is the unit of an army, and is supposed to average, on the war basis, 100 men, officers included. The general rule for the organization of such a company gives 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants and 4 corporals and 88 men. Formerly, each company had an ensign, who carried the flag; but his place is now supplied by a color sergeant. There is one more sergeant than corporals, the first sergeant being called the orderly sergeant, and is, next to the captain, the most important man in the company—carrying the books of the company and calling the roll, morning and evening. The company is formed, when in column, into two platoons and four sections, each platoon commanded by a lieutenant, and each section by a sergeant.

The regiment is regularly composed of ten companies, or two battalions; a battalion being half a regiment, composed of five companies—one of them called a Light, or Rout Company, intended in regular service to operate outside of the heavy columns, as flanking parties, guards, etc.

The officers of a regiment, independent of company officers, are a colonel, lieut. colonel, two majors, adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary. Each separate body of troops must have a commissary and quartermaster, but in a large army they are apportioned to regiments or brigades. A regiment, when constituted, will be formed thus: 1 colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 commissary, 2 majors, 10 captains, 20 lieutenants, 50 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 850 private men—making 975, but in reality there are some others; each company has regularly a drummer and fifer, which make a regimental band of 20, besides the drum major. Then the regiment, when full, is made up regularly to 1,000 men.

A Brigade should be composed of two regiments, a squadron of cavalry, and a corps of field artillery. If these were all full, a complete brigade operating alone, would, in our service, or in the French, make 2,400 men.

A Division is composed of two brigades, with additional corps of cavalry and artillery, making in our army, including the whole staff and music, about 5,000 men. This is the highest element of organization in our service; but in France, as they organize immense armies, there is one other.

The Corps is composed of two or more Divisions, frequently of four or five. The corps is, in the French service, properly commanded by a field marshal—an officer unknown to our country—and the corps is properly *a complete army in itself.*

In Napoleon's march on Russia, he had eight or ten of these corps in active service—making a field army of from 250,000 to 300,000 men. From the *elements* we have given, it will be seen that however large the army may be, it is so organized as to be perfect in all its parts, and moves with exact order and discipline. In the field all orders and operations are carried on through the staff of the army, and when we come to active service, the staff is the most important part of the army; for, this being a vast machine, of which each part is perfectly obedient to, and directed by the head, it is evident that all must depend on the skill, ability and discernment of the staff through which it acts. It is in vain that Scott, or any great General, commands, if the staff officers are incompetent.

The Staff consists of the aids, the adjutant general, the engineer, the quartermaster and commissary generals. Through the adjutant general all orders are conveyed to each particular part. By the quartermaster general all transportations and vehicles and horses are furnished; by the commissary all supplies; by the engineer the topography of the country is thoroughly examined, the practicability of passes determined, fortifications built or attacked. Then the staff of an army becomes its eyes and all its faculties, the General simply deciding the movements of the army, on the facts and elements thus furnished. In the grand French armies there was a chief-of-the staff, or head of the active Military Bureau. In Napoleon's time, this chief of the staff was Marshal Berthier, deemed one of the ablest of officers of the French army. Napoleon knew the value of a good staff, and had abler men in it than were at the head of the divisions. If any extensive army should be formed, this should always be the case.

In the statements we have made, it will be seen, there is a strong similarity between a modern army, well organized, and that of the Romans. Our company corresponds with the Roman Century, and our divisions to the Roman Legion. The Roman Legion, when full, contained 5,000 men, which comprehended a portion of auxiliaries, and were divided so as to include all kinds of service. A Roman Legion was a complete army in itself, and the experience then and now is that a compact body or force of six thousand men is as large as can be organized to act as one body; larger than that, they must act as separate bodies, moving harmoniously together.

Virginia's Sense of Honor.

The Chicago *Times* apologized for the secession of Virginia and declared that she was "impelled by a fine sense of honor" to commit treason. The *Post* thus replies:

Virginia is guilty of a double crime committed against the best government that human wisdom ever devised—a double crime that she can only atone for in long years of loyal behavior under the Constitution and flag of the Union. By the secret sessions of her Convention, she stands perjured to herself. By her ordinance of secession, she declares war on the United States. By her attack on the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and burning the ships at Norfolk, she commits actual deeds of war against the United States. South Carolina has, at least, the merit of having done her foul business in the open day. Virginia, then, stands before the world in deeper disgrace than South Carolina, or any other State. Still, we have been told, she stands thus from "a sense of honor!" If the men who, being conversant with her dark deeds, believe she has left any "sense of honor," dare express their sympathies in representative words, they would declare that she has acted nobly, and invoke the blessings of God and man upon her traitorous head!

Patriotic Incidents.

"My son," said a solid merchant to his heir and namesake, on Thursday, "I would rather give $1,000 than have you go to Washington, soldiering." "Father," was the kindly but decided response, "if you could make it $100,000, it would be of no use, for where the 7th regiment goes I go."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Boston *Herald* says that in one of the companies attached to the Regiment of Col. Jones, was a newly enlisted recruit, the eldest son of a widow in one of the country towns, who to day followed her son to the city to take a last look of him until he returns from the war. She did not come to urge him to return to his peaceful home and pursuits, but rather to cheer him with a mother's blessing. Fearing that her son might want for money during his absence, the noble woman raised a sum of money by the sale of a cow that she owned, and being admitted inside of the lines just before the troops left the State House, she pressed the money upon her boy. It is almost needless to say that her offer was declined, as the Massachusetts troops will come to no want.

— A lady, well known in this city, who has a son abroad, remarked last week, and before the attack on Sumter, "How glad I am that —— is not at home, for he would certainly be off to the war." This week, she exclaimed, "Oh that I had seven sons; I would give them all for the service of their country.—*Cleveland Herald.*

— In Canton, Mass., an affecting scene recently occurred. A private in Company A by the name of Preble—a historic name and heroic—went to announce to his betrothed that he was warned to the service. She had been for some time ill and declining in consumption. Her mother made the announcement, and intimated to her that she might prevent his departure. She called him to her bedside and said calmly that he was about to obey the call of his country, and bade him go, and her blessing and love should go with him. And he has gone.

— A young lady of Boston, whose father had given her twenty dollars for the purchase of a silk dress, learning through the *Journal* that some of the troops were in want of clothing, immediately changed her purchase to a shilling calico, and sent the balance of the money (eighteen dollars) to Governor Andrew, to be expended in fitting out needy soldiers.

— Moses Brown Jenkins, of Providence, R. I., a young Quaker, worth one million of dollars, had purchased tickets for himself and family to go to Europe. When the call was made for volunteers, he destroyed his passage tickets, and immediately enlisted to fight for his country. Rev. Mr. Woodbury of the same city, resigned his charge over his church, and enlisted in the Rhode Island Regiment as Chaplain. His people tried to dissuade him from going, but they made no impression.

— Jacob Binkly, of Ottawa, Ohio, offers himself and twenty-five sons, sons-in-law and grandsons to his country. He is seventy-five years old.

— The Massachusetts volunteers at Washington state that the first shot fired on the mob at Baltimore was by the Mayor, who was heading the march of the troops through the city with the police, when he was struck by a stone, which so incensed him that he seized a gun from one of the soldiers, saying, "I'll show you how to serve them," and shot one of the mob dead.

—In Providence, R. I., on the 18th, Lieut. Earl Carpenter Harris was married to Louisa Amelia Hemmenway, daughter of Silas Hemmenway, Esq., and Edward Bidmead to Ruth Amelia Talbot, both of which gentlemen immediately left for Washington with the Mechanics' Rifles.

—Three grandsons of Ex-President Harrison have entered in the service of their country, under the present call. Two of them are sons of Col. W. H. H. Taylor, and one a son of Hon. Scott Harrison.

— G. B. McClelland, formerly of the United States Army, more recently connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, and at present Vice President and General Superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, has been appointed by Gov. Denison to the charge of the troops to be located at Cincinnati. Capt. McClelland is a graduate of West Point, served with distinction in our army for over fifteen years, and was one of the commission of three sent by the Government to the Crimean war, and prepared the report which was laid before Congress on their return.

Baltimore and Ohio Road in League with the Traitors.

The following correspondence took place between the Governor and Mayor, and John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, April 19, 1861.

JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., President B. & O. R. R.:

SIR: We advise that the troops now here be sent back to the borders of Maryland.

Respectfully,

(Signed) THOS. H. HICKS, GEO. WM. BROWN.

By order of the Board of Police.

(Signed) CHAS. HOWARD, President.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, April 19, 1861.

To his Excellency, THOMAS H. HICKS, and his Honor, G. W. BROWN, Mayor of Baltimore, and CHAS. HOWARD, Esq., President Board of Police Commissioners:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which you "advise that the troops here be sent back to the borders of Maryland." Most cordially approving the advice, I have instructed by telegraph the same to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and this company will act in accordance therewith.

Your obedient servant,

(signed) JOHN GARRETT, President.

The following note accompanies the correspondence:

Gov. Hicks and Mayor Brown have advised that the Rhode Island and Massachusetts volunteers (who were delayed at President street station by obstructions on Pratt street track,) *be returned to Philadelphia.*

It is also understood that *no more Northern troops will be carried by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad!*

There is no room now for doubt as to the political affinities of the people of Maryland—or at all events of Baltimore. That city, which the Western States have built up so that it now stands third among American seaports, has pursued a course which will probably involve fatal injury to its future prospects. So long as this war lasts, Baltimore must be classed among the doubtful ports. Goods can no longer be safely sent to Baltimore, either from abroad or from the interior. Property sent to Baltimore may any day be seized by rebels, or destroyed in a conflict between the government troops and the insurgents. The city itself may be sacked. At any rate, whatever may be thought of the loyalty of the people of Baltimore, there can be but little doubt of the complicity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its officers with the secessionists. As long ago as February last, when the great Railroad Convention was held at Washington, our Northern railway managers returned with the firm conviction that John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and his officers, were heart and soul with the disunionists. The events of the past few days—the refusal of the officers of the road to transport United States troops, the alacrity with which Virginia Secessionists were moved from point to point, the tame submission of Mr. Garrett to the demands of the Baltimore mob, his meek acquiescence in the destruction of his bridges—all point clearly to a conclusion which ought to render the officers of this road the subject of an inquiry by the United States Courts. Whether the law can be so interpreted as to forfeit the road to the government as an instrument of treason—as a privateer would be forfeited in the like case—is a question for the United States Attorney to decide. At any rate common prudence would seem to require that for the present, at all events, it should be seized and operated exclusively for the benefit of the government.—*N. Y. Herald, April 23.*

COUNSEL TO OUR VOLUNTEERS.

How to Prepare for the Campaign.

The following hints to our volunteers are timely, and should be heeded:

TO OUR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.
2. Line your blankets with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight and doubles the warmth.
3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only $1.50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulder when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie upon is not always to be had.
4. The best military hat in use is the light colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.
5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.
6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. General Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.
7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air, often causes fever and death. When thus exposed, do not forget your blanket.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Scarcity of Provisions in the South.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

We learn from good authority, that when Gen. Pillow telegraphed from Nashville to Montgomery, that he could raise ten thousand volunteers to join the Southern army, he was informed that the troops were not desirable, *unless accompanied with provisions.* This shows where the pinch is in the Cotton States. We learn also that the most pressing orders for provisions are received in this city from the extreme South every day, and that for some time past in Memphis and other Southern towns, when it was known that a boat load of provisions were coming, it would be sold before its arrival, and the demand upon the provision dealer would be like a run upon a bank in a commercial panic. The corn begging of Mississippians in Illinois, and the publication of proceedings of public meetings called in consideration of the famine, in the Brandon (Miss.) *Republican*, has given the country an insight into the condition of one part of the South.

Now Northern people are generally much excited and determined, on the subject of shipments of powder and arms to the South. In some cases, the very persons who are explosive at the idea of shipping gunpowder, are tender hearted as to provisions. They say; "We must not furnish them the material to make war upon the Government, but we must let them have something to eat." The truth is, the South is far better supplied with muskets and powder than with breadstuffs and pork. At the present moment, pork would be more precious to them—more important to their armies—than powder. The tightest place of the Southern army for provisions, will be within the next ninety days. After that, they will have their wheat harvest. It is not surprising that Jeff. Davis was anxious to throw the burden of war upon the Border Slave States. He knew there was not provisions in Cottondom to feed his men. Hence the coercion of Virginia into revolution and ruin.

The Prayers that Preceded Naseby.

[From the Boston Post, Monday.]

What a spectacle was presented in Boston yesterday! Within the memory of how many of us was the city ever so agitated on the Sabbath? The church bells rang as usual their call to worship; but they were almost unheeded. Religious services were neglected under the absorbing patriotic impulse which seems to animate every breast. But the gatherings in State street and elsewhere showed no impious levity, no careless observance of God's holy day, but a sense that nothing worthier, nothing purer than a just appreciation of the value of His blessings to us in the form of the best government, the loveliest country, the greatest gifts of freedom and privilege could be expressed, and no day more fit for such an expression than the one He has set apart for His own. Such a Sabbath as yesterday conveys a solemn lesson which will leave its impress upon this and many succeeding generations. It was the old spirit of the Revolution, vivid, deep, enthusiastic as ever. It was seen in the grave faces of men, in the frequent, earnest groups, in the listening masses. A spirit which shows itself unconquerable as the instinct of self-preservation: powerful always, it has even acquired prodigious additional force in slumbering. And here we venture to say that the loyalty of Boston is unrealized almost by Bostonians themselves. It is universal and equal in its intensity. The whole mass of citizens are governed by one and the same feeling that it would be dangerous to tamper with. Woe to the enemy which provokes its wrath, for it contains the elements of tremendous power and will make its strength felt with an irresistible force. It is awful to witness the majesty of this feeling, awful to estimate its might, but who can help sharing it?

The Three Bars.

The southern papers are particular to have it understood by all the world that the three strips of cloth which they call the flag of the Confederacy are not stripes but *bars*. Let us make them emblematic, not of heraldic superstitions, but of stern realities adapted to the exigency of the moment.

The red "bar" represents the military power of the United States, holding all the most important forts along the seacoast of the Confederates and surrounding them on the land frontier by a cordon of fire.

The white is the "bar" of iron intercourse, controlling every possible avenue into the Confederacy, barring every mail, every telegraph, every railroad and every highway, every steamboat and every ship and ferry, and leaving the rebels to eat their own cotton and tobacco, and clothe themselves with the rags of their negroes.

The blue bar is naval, of course, and shuts up every traitorous seaport, so that none shall go in or come out, and hangs at the yard arm every pirate that ventures to raise the abhorred flag on the high seas.

Hurrah for the "three bars!"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Good News from Dahomey.

There has been little doing in uncurrent money this week, and with the exception of a decline in the wild cat issues of Illinois and other Northwestern States, we have no variation to quote. The accredited banks of these States are 6@8 per cent discount in Louisville and St. Louis. We shall soon learn how to consider the value of Western bank notes based on stocks of the seceded and seceding States, which are intrinsically worth their face. An attempt will be made in Wall street to discredit all bank notes founded on State stocks of the Southern Confederacy. We hope Wall street brokers will have a good time of it, particularly when they put notes of the banks in Louisiana down to 25 per cent discount. We begin to think that Wall street, New York, is a den of consummate scoundrels in finance and stocks.—*New Orleans Crescent, 20th, Money article.*

If Southern stocks and Illinois "are intrinsically worth their face" the people here may will be glad to hear the news.

Ben McCullough in St. Louis.

Saturday's *Democrat* says it is positively informed that the notorious Texan traitor, Ben McCullough, is now in St. Louis in conclave with the leading secessionists. He is sneaking around here for no good. His traitorous efforts in Virginia seem to have precipitated that State into the Southern Confederacy. He would do the same with Missouri if he could. Let him keep his treasonable carcass away.

THE GREAT RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Transit of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Volunteers—The Troops Fighting Their Way Across the City.

[From the Baltimore Sun of April 20.]

Yesterday morning the excitement which had been gradually rising in this city for some days, with reference to the passage of Northern volunteer troops southward, reached its climax upon the arrival of the Massachusetts and other volunteers, some from Philadelphia, at President street depot, at half past ten o'clock. A large crowd had assembled, evidently to give them an unwelcome reception. The arrangements contemplated the passage of thirty one cars occupied by the volunteers, from President street depot to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, over the intervening space occupied by the Pratt street track.

The cars were dispatched, one after the other, by horses, and upon the arrival of the first car at the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, a vast assemblage having collected there, demonstrations were made which evidently contemplated the stopping of the troops at that point. Just there, repairs of the road were in progress, and a number of paving stones were lying in heaps which were seized by the crowd and used by the crowd for purposes of assault.

Six of the cars had succeeded in passing on their way before the crowd were able to accomplish their purpose of barricading the track, which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors lying in the vicinity directly across the rails. Some seven or eight were borne by the crowd and laid on the track, and thus the passage of the cars was effectually interrupted.

Having accomplished this object, the crowd set to instantly cheering for the South, for Jefferson Davis, South Carolina and Secession, and groans for sundry obnoxious parties. In the meanwhile, the troops thus delayed at the depot, remained quietly in the cars until tired of their inaction, and apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to *face the music* and march through the city.

They accordingly evacuated the cars, and rapidly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt. The word was given to "march," and the head of the line had advanced some fifteen paces when it was driven back upon the main body by the immense crowd, still further increased by a body of men who marched down to the depot bearing at their head a Confederate flag.

THE RIOT.

Eight of the cars started from the President street depot, and six passed safely to the Camden station. The other two soon returned, the track in the meantime having been obstructed at the corner of Pratt and Gay streets by anchors, paving stones, sand, &c., being put on it by the crowd. Attempts had previously been made to tear up the track, but the police, by strenuous efforts, prevented it. A cart load of sand, which was being driven along, was seized and thrown upon the track.

The bridge across Jones's Falls on Pratt street, was also soon after barricaded with boards, &c., which were being used previously by workmen in repairing it.

After considerable delay, it was determined to make the attempt to march through the remaining troops, *only about eighty of whom were supplied with arms.* The remainder were unarmed recruits from Pennsylvania, in citizen's clothes, and occupied second-class and baggage cars.

Just before the movement was made from the cars, a large crowd of persons went down President street with a Southern flag and met the troops as they emerged from the cars. The Southern flag was then carried in front of the column, and hooting and yelling began, and as soon as the troops turned out of Canton avenue they were *greeted with a volley of stones.*

At the corner of Fawn street two of the soldiers were struck with stones and knocked down; one of them was taken by the police to the drug store of T. J. Pitt, at the corner of Pratt and High streets, and the other to the eastern police station.

The yelling continued, and the stones flew thick and fast. At Pratt street bridge a gun was fired, said by policeman No. 71 to have been fired from the ranks of the soldiers. Then the crowd pressed stronger, until the body reached the corner of Gay street, where the troops presented arms and fired. Several persons fell on the first round, and the crowd became furious. A number of revolvers were used, and their shots took effect in the ranks. People then ran in every direction in search of arms, but the armories of the military companies of the city were closely guarded and none could be obtained. The firing continued from Frederick street to South street in quick succession, but how many fell cannot now be ascertained.

A frenzied crowd returned the fire from revolvers and with bricks.

The *Sun* here proceeds to give the names of some twenty of the mob who were killed or severely wounded.

From Gay to South street, on Pratt, the fight with the soldiers who marched or rather ran, through town, was terrific. Large paving stones were hurled into the ranks from every direction. At Gay street the soldiers fired a number of shots, though without hitting any one, so far as could be ascertained. After firing this volley the crowd again broke into a run, but another shower of stones being hurled into the ranks at Commerce street with such force as to knock several of them down, the order was given to another portion of them to halt and fire, which had to be repeated before they could be brought to a halt. They then wheeled and fired some twenty shots, but from their stooping and dodging to avoid the stones, but four or five shots took effect. the marks of a greater portion of their balls being visible on the walls of the adjacent warehouses, even up to the second stories. Here four citizens fell, two of whom died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off supposed to be mortally wounded.

As one of the soldiers fired he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he attempted to rise, another stone struck him in the face, when he crawled into a store. As soon as they had fired at this point they again wheeled and started off in a full run, when some three or four parties issued from the warehouses there, and fired into them, which brought down three more soldiers, one of whom was carried into the same store with the one above alluded to, and died in a few minutes. The others succeeded in regaining their feet, and proceeded on with their comrades, the whole running as fast as they could, and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers from this point to the depot, the crowd continuing to hurl stones into the ranks throughout the whole line of march.

THE TROOPS REACH THE CAMDEN RAILROAD STATION.

Finally crowds, rushing pell mell from the lower streets towards the depot, gave notice that the cars were coming, and they arrived, one after another, drawn by four horses. The blinds of most of the cars were shut down, and in those not provided with blinds the troops laid down flat to avoid the bricks thrown at them. The car windows were perfectly riddled, and their sides bore great indentations from the rocks and bricks hurled at them.

The scene while the troops were changing cars was indescribably fearful. Taunts, clothed in the most fearful language, were hurled at them by the panting crowd, who, almost breathless with running, passed up to the car windows, presenting knives and revolvers, and cursed up into the faces of the soldiers. The police were thrown in between the cars, and forming a barrier, the troops changed cars, many of them cocking their muskets as they stepped on the platform.

After embarking, the assemblage expected to see the train move off, but its departure was evidently delayed in the vain hope that the crowd would disperse; but no, it swelled, and the troops expressed to the officers of the road their determination to go at once, or they would leave the cars and make their way to Washington.

While the delay was increasing the excitement, a wild cry was raised on the platform, and a dense crowd ran down the platform and out the railroad track towards the Spring Gardens, and the track for a mile was black with an excited, rushing mass. The crowd, as it went, placed obstructions of every description on the track. Great logs and telegraph poles, requiring a dozen or more men to move them, were laid across the rails, and stones rolled from the embankment.

A body of police followed after the crowd, both in full run, and removed the obstructions as fast as they were placed on the track. Various attempts were made to tear up the track with logs of wood and pieces of timber, and there was a great outcry for pickaxes and handspikes, but only one or two could be found. The police interfered on every occasion, but the crowd growing large and more excited, would rush off at a break-neck run for another position further on, until the county line was reached. The police followed, running, until forced to stop from exhaustion; but a crowd, longer winded, dashed on for nearly a mile further, now and then pausing to attempt to force the rails, or place some obstructions upon them. They could be distinctly seen for a mile along the track where it makes a bend at the Washington road bridge.

Condition of Sumter—The Walls not Injured.

A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writing on the 17th, after a visit to Sumter, says:

I arrived at Charleston on the evening of the 16th, and the next morning, after having procured a "*permit*" to visit Fort Sumter, from General Beauregard, I immediately set out for that purpose.

On approaching the fort, I discovered that its exterior was only slightly marred by the cannonading of the Carolinians; but when I entered, there was indeed ample evidence that the hand of destruction had swept ruthlessly over it.

War has flaunted its bloody hand into the heavenly face of peace, and the work of blasting the prosperity of years has commenced. Fort Sumter stands to-day with the flag of the Confederate States floating over its walls—the unfailing witness of the first blow.

The whole interior of the fort, with one or two exceptions, is a mass of ruins. One side, where the officers and a portion of the men lived, presents the aspect of a block of houses after a fire has burned up everything but the walls. In the interior the brick work is completely riddled with shot and broken by shells. The heaviest guns, one a ten-inch Columbiad, much talked of and feared before the action, was dismounted—keeled entirely over by the shot from Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie.

Had Major Anderson's men persisted in the attempt to man the guns on the parapet, every one would have been shot down. Visiting the fort you can see where the balls struck, going directly through solid brick work and scattering timber and everything else. The wheels of some of the gun carriages are shot clean off.

WAR TERMS.—A casemate is a stone roof to a fort, made sufficiently thick to resist the force of cannon balls, and a casemate gun is one which is placed under a casemate. A barbette gun is one which is placed on the top of the fortification. An embrasure is the hole or opening through which guns are fired from fortifications. Loop holes are openings in walls to fire musketry through.

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

Three Companies Enrolled in Wheeling.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, April 22d.]

The events for the last few days have made it apparent to us that Northwestern Virginia will never submit to be wrenched from under the flag of the Federal Government by the secession traitors at Richmond. Within the two days last past, we have received several letters from Marshall, Monongalia, Preston, Marion, Tyler and Wetzel counties, written and signed by committees, asking for information as to the course which the Union men there and elsewhere in the Northwest were going to pursue. These letters breathed out the warmest and most devoted patriotism, and urged the organization of a provisional Government at once, under the General Government, and the absolute and unconditional refusal to submit to the flag of Jeff. Davis conspirators. The Union men of Marshall are absolutely ferocious. They urge the formation of Vigilance Committees of public safety, and the unequivocal non-conformity to any decree that Letcher may issue.

While we are glad to see our Union friends thus warm in the cause, we must be permitted to offer a word of moderation. Let us here in the Northwest bide our time. Let us arm and organize as expeditiously and thoroughly as possible, to the end in the first place, that we may not be precipitated by the traitors in our midst; and in the next place that we may be prepared to defend our homes and our firesides from any force that may offer to send in among us.

That we will never submit to Jeff. Davis & Co., is certain. Of his invading us there is no danger; that is also pretty nearly certain. If we remain loyal we are strong and safe. Our danger only is from the secret schemes of the traitors among ourselves. They may invite the action of the Government, who certainly would hold this section of country at the intimation of secession. Our safety or danger is all with ourselves. By quietly taking care of ourselves, we are for the present, at least, removed from all harm. Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio sympathise deeply with us. Our cause is their cause, and they will see that the Union men shall not lack for every aid and assistance. If the Union men of the Northwest will send their orders on here, well authenticated, or come themselves, properly vouched for, requesting arms and military necessities, they will be at once forwarded to the proper authorities.

We repeat, therefore, again, let there be no excitement. Let everybody move calmly but energetically, and all in a short time will be well with us in the Northwest. The traitors have no hold upon us, and the prompt action of the Union men in this city within the last day or two has utterly discouraged them, so far as this point is concerned. They find that the rattlesnake is at a heavy discount here.

[From the same.]

The Union men rallied in their strength at the meeting in Fifth Ward on Saturday night. Two military companies were formed and enough were enrolled for a third. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the men. Chester D. Hubbard, one of the Delegates to the late usurping convention, made an earnest telling little speech in which he gave the people a little insight into what they may expect. He advised the young men to go ahead and form their companies, to act calmly but bravely and determinedly, and he assured them that the hearts of the people were with them. He said that there never was a better set of Union men than the Western members in the Convention with one exception.

He was prepared to state, from consultation with the said Western members that a call would be issued soon from the mountain counties, for a Provisional Government, and that the people were determined not to submit to the Usurpation. He advised all present to obey the laws of the city, and assured them that the Mayor was a good Union man, who would do his duty in this crisis, without fear or favor.

Commercial and Financial.

Effect of Secession on the Border States.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 22d inst.]

The country is now plunged into civil war, and the North responds with alacrity to the President's appeal for troops. In all human probability, in the course of a few days Virginia and Maryland will be the scene of a severe though brief struggle, which may terminate in the bloody overthrow of the secessionists, in the liberation of these States, and in the utter destruction of their material and agricultural interests. Whether the escape of slaves will spread from Virginia and Maryland to other slave States, depends on the course of the latter. If they join the rebels, they will, of course share their fate. Realizing the nature of the crisis holders of Virginia sixes are glad to sell them at 7. Discounting the probabilities of the future, holders of Kentucky sixes sold them down 20 per cent in one day last week. A similar depreciation has just taken place in Tennessees, Missouris, and North Carolinas. In the event of the secession of all the border States, all these State stocks which have been so largely dealt in on our Stock Exchange, and so generally used as a deposit for the circulation of banks in the Western States, would become absolutely worthless. Whatever principles be adopted by the government at the outbreak of the war, it is clear that the first battle will scatter to the winds all considerations of tenderness or fraternity, and the North will pursue a policy which will practically efface slavery from the soil of the border States. This is the cardinal commercial fact presented by the present aspect of the war. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri contain about 1,200,000 slaves, worth in round numbers $600,000,000. This amount of property will be blotted out by the first battle.

The Secession of Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* officially announces that on Thursday, the 18th of April, the Virginia Convention passed an ordinance of secession. The Convention is sitting with closed doors, but the flag of the Confederate States, containing eight stars, is displayed over the Capitol. The *Enquirer* intimates that there were but few dissenting voices on the passage of the ordinance, and says, with significance, that its "submission to the people will be a matter of *form* and not of *contest.*"

Having done this, the authorities proceeded to seize everything belonging to Northern citizens, or to the Federal Government that they could obtain. The Custom House at Richmond was taken possession of by the State troops, and two steamships, the Yorktown and Jamestown, belonging to parties in New York, were seized. The Jamestown left New York on Tuesday afternoon, and had on board about $50,000 worth of ordnance and military stores for Virginia and other Southern States. A marine vessel was seized at City Point, called the Arago, by a detachment of volunteers from Richmond. The steam tug William Allison arrived at Richmond wharf, on Thursday night, with the United States surveying schooner Mason in tow, which had also been levied upon.

Governor Letcher, who seems anxious to anticipate the wishes of the demagogues who have dragged Virginia out of the Union, and whose ostentatious conservatism has all vanished, publishes an order to pilots to refuse to take to sea any United States war vessel in the port of Norfolk. We suppose it is his intention to steal a navy, if possible, as he has stolen merchandise.

The next step in the programme will be the arrival of Jefferson Davis in Richmond, and an assault on the capital of the Union. This last experiment will be of a nature far different from passing ordinances of secession, cannonading starving men in a burning fort, stealing unarmed merchantmen, or issuing ridiculous letters of marque and reprisal. We are sorry for old Virginia. She has temporized and compromised until rebellion has become patriotism, and patriotism treason.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Climax of Insult.

The secessionists of Richmond have committed a deed which will render them odious to the end of time. As a piece of insanity it may rank justly with the deification of the goddess of Reason in the maddest frenzy of the French revolution. *They placed a negro astride of the statue of Washington!* And this was done in the land of Washington by the descendants of those who fought and bled under the leadership of "the father of his country." Did it not make the blood run cold in their veins, as the people of Richmond gazed upon the disgusting spectacle? Or is there no blood in the veins of the infamous crew? Ponder it well, loyal citizens of the free North! A secession mob crowns the statue of Washington with a negro! This is the chaplet with which treason garlands the brow of him who is still first in the hearts of his countrymen.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The First Seceder.

The Devil was the first Secessionist ever known, and he seceded from a better Government than the leaders of our Cotton States did, but from the same motives. "Rule or ruin" was the platform of both. Here, for the most part, the people have been fifed and drummed out of the Union, and denied a voice upon the subject. The same spirit actuates Secessionists wherever they are found. Had Bell or Douglas been elected, the same state of things would now be upon us. These Southern conspirators intended all this mischief, and they have brought it about. The Southern Democracy are to blame for all this thing.—*Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.*

Slave Insurrection in Kentucky.

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

A friend in Galesburg writes us that his brother-in-law, a wealthy planter near Woodsonville, Kentucky, had just arrived in this land of safety and plenty, and reported that a dangerous insurrection had broken out among the slaves on the several adjoining plantations. He did not consider his family safe in such a place, and very prudently came to Illinois. His reports that part of Kentucky on the verge of anarchy.

FROM AUCTION.—
100 Pieces Rich Plain Silks,
In all Colors.
200 PIECES PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
All Widths.
150 Pcs. Black Figured Silks.
Over Five Hundred Pieces
RICH LYONS DRESS SILKS,
In all the novel styles and choice colorings.
Extraordinary Bargains in Silks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DO NOT BUY ELSEWHERE AT ANY PRICE,
Till you see our new
Illuminated Mozambiques,
MOZAMBIQUES, for Ladies Suits,
ILLUMINATED POPLINS,
FRENCH SILKS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
And all the choicest novelties in Dress Goods in assorted variety. The latest Paris novelties in Ladies Cloth and Silk [illegible]
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache.
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING.
SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I LIKE THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING.
SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
Bargains! Bargains!
MOZAMBIQUES 6 1-4 CTS. YD.
Ten Cent Prints for 8 cts.
SHILLING PRINTS FOR 10 CENTS.
HOOP SKIRTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK.
The Best and Cheapest in the City.
150......Lake Street......150

THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$200,000 Saved in Herring's Safes.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22, 1861.
MR. LANSING BONNELL, Agent for Herring's Safes.
DEAR SIR:—In the recent fire, which destroyed the Milwaukee City Offices, were two of Herring's Safes; one large one in the City Clerk's Office, located in the fourth story, and a smaller one, in the School Commissioner's room, in third story.
We are happy to say, notwithstanding the Safes fell so great a distance, and were subjected to such an intense heat [illegible] the books and papers were in a perfect state of preservation. The only injury received was the curling of the leather binding of the books by steam.
We think, if the reputation of Herring's Safes was not fully established before this fire, that all must now be satisfied that they are what they claim to be, FIRE PROOF.
The castors on one, and the plates on the other were melted off.
FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Acting Mayor.
NELSON WEBSTER, President Board of Councilmen.
GEO. D. DOUSMAN, [illegible]
JONATHAN FORD, City Clerk.
Superintendent of Schools.
"Herring's Patent Champion" Safes, though so often tested, Never Fail to save their contents. Only Depot in the West at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
138......Lake Street......138

BARNUM BRO'S,
Direct Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Bird Cages,
ALLIES AND MARBLES,
Peg Tops, Baskets, Children's Gigs and Cabs,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Yankee Notions, &c.
138......LAKE STREET......138

W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 and 155 LAKE STREET,
Have just received a large and choice assortment of
FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS,
Percales,
New Styles French and English Ginghams,
Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
We have a large and complete stock of
Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,
Which we are selling at the lowest prices.
153 and 155 Lake Street.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.
Patterns, Canvass and Chenille,
CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON,
Knitting Cotton of all Kinds,
SHETLAND WOOL,
A fine assortment of
HEAD DRESSES,
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41......Lasalle street......41

BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have in stock a fine assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
(FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH)
In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior quality Hoop Skirts.
W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of
FRENCH POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BROCATELLES,
Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
No. 153 and 155 Lake street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We will sell
At Net Cost,
For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of
Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,
Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES.
We can insure Bargains,
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
118 LAKE STREET.

41 LASALLE STREET. 41
COTTON HOSIERY,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
Our assortment is complete and prices low.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
Just received by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

BEAUCHAMP'S FURNITURE POLISH,
The best article in use, sold by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, &c., 202 Randolph street.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
165 South Water street.

FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

CABS AND GIGS FOR CHILDREN,
Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail
AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
10 Cases of Berlin Baskets,
BASKETS OF ALL KINDS,
AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street, Kingsbury Block.

PAPER HANGINGS,
THE BEST STOCK
AND THE LOWEST PRICES,
At FAXON'S, 70 Lake Street.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY.
IMPROVED STAMPER QUARTZ MILL.
A Saving of Ten to Fifteen Dollars per ton freight guaranteed.
We made the First Mill sent [illegible] which is still in successful operation, and [illegible] of the NINETEEN Mills, (over 100 Stampers) [illegible] by us last year, warrant us in asserting that our Mills are the best in the mountains.
We make the following extracts from letters received from Mill owners:
NEVADA GULCH, December 7th, [illegible]
"Your Mills are the best in the mountains, and have the best reputation for saving the Gold."
KENOSHA QUARTZ COMPANY.
GREGORY GULCH, January [illegible]
"We have our Mill up and it works like a charm; your Mills are by far the best in the Mountains."
B. F. DALTON & CO.
Our prices for machinery are as low as at Chicago or the East, and we will GUARANTEE parties who purchase of us a saving of $10 to $15 per ton freight, over those who purchase at Chicago or any point east of the Mississippi River.
A Circular giving a drawing and full description of the Mill, can be obtained with prices, by addressing
R. C. TOTTEN & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
☞ A Mill can be seen in operation at our Works.

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH
COPYING INK.
An article which is unsurpassed by anything of the kind now in use; it flows free, does not become thick, and will make
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
F. MUNSON,
140 Lake Street,
Where may also be found a great variety of other
INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

5,000 HIDES WANTED,
For which the highest market price will be paid. Office, 187 South Water Street, Warehouse, [illegible]
J. L. CHAPMAN, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Orders for purchase will receive prompt attention.

Commission Merchants.
M. S. NICHOLS & CO. HAVE [illegible]
A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible]
BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 18 South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, CHICAGO, ILL.
[GI]LES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[A]LLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[K]ELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS [illegible]
CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, [illegible]
GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, [illegible]
UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[...]VER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street.
THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[...]RPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[...]KER & SPAFFORD, General Commission Merchants, [illegible]
[...]RD & NORTON, [illegible]
[...]KIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, [illegible]
[...]LIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION [illegible]
[...]GIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, St. Joseph, Missouri, [illegible]
[...]ERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[JO]SEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]
B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER, [illegible]
[...] & S. P. CARTER, General Commission Merchants, [illegible]
[...]TSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[...]RMAN & HALL, General Commission Merchants, [illegible]
[...]RY NELSON, PRODUCE and Shipping Merchant, [illegible]
[...]INWAGEN & CO., General Commission Merchants, No. 2 DOLE'S BUILDING, [illegible]
[...]EY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, [illegible]
[...]N HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[...]FORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, [illegible]
[...]OLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, PROVISION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[...]COTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchants, BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[...]H ADVANCES. [illegible]
[...]FIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. [illegible]

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
C. DOWNS & CO.
MOZAMBIQUES 6 1-4 CTS. YD.
Cent Prints for 8 cts.
PRINTS FOR 10 CENTS.
HOOP SKIRTS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK.
and Cheapest in the City.
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Our assortment is complete and prices low.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
Just received by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

BEAUCHAMP'S FURNITURE POLISH,
The best article in use, sold by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, &c., 202 Randolph street.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 20 per cent below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
500 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
165 South Water street.

FISHING TACKLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
PROBST'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

CABS AND GIGS FOR CHILDREN,
Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail
PROBST'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
KINGSBURY BLOCK.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
10 Cases of Berlin Baskets,
BASKETS OF ALL KINDS,
AT PROBST'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
111 Randolph Street, Kingsbury Block.

PAPER HANGINGS,
THE BEST STOCK
AND THE LOWEST PRICES,
FAXON'S, 70 Lake Street.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY.
IMPROVED STAMPER QUARTZ MILL.
[illegible]

"GET THE BEST"
FRENCH
COPYING INK.
Three Perfect Transfers.
FOR SALE BY
MUNSON,
140 Lake Street.

CASH ADVANCES.

INKS AND WRITING FLUIDS.

5,000 HIDES WANTED.

Commission Merchants.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. HAVE removed to 199 South Water street, Chicago, [illegible]
S. B. BATTY. M. S. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
[illegible] OFFICE No. 2 HILLIARD'S BLOCK.
P. O. Box 4687.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

EDWARD SACKET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 197 South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
...No. 21 and 23

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible] Agents for Hamburg and West [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

KELLY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. [illegible]
E. F. LAWRENCE. W. F. WISEMAN.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Loomis Building,
Corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
No. 1 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
C. F. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

TEPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 154 South Water St., Chicago.
WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 91 South Water Street.
[illegible]

WARD & NORTON,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
[illegible]

DICKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

LESLIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

McKIBBIN,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT
St. Joseph, Missouri.
[illegible]

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
[illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
(Late of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

B. DUPEE, Wholesale
PROVISION DEALER,
State Street, Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth.
Keeps on hand through the season,
PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET, SMOKED BEEF, &C.
[illegible]

H. & S. P. CARTER,
General Commission Merchants,
(2nd Floor) Board of Trade Building, will give prompt attention to the purchase and sale of Produce.
[illegible]
SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Provisions, Flour, Grain and Stock.
South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

CHAPMAN & HALL,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
SOUTH WATER STREET......97
[illegible]

HENRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
[illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 2 DOLE'S BUILDING,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

HENRY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
[illegible]

JOHN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

BEDFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants.
[illegible]

HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
[illegible]

SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS.

[illegible]
HIDES, PEPPERS AND PRODUCE
THOMAS NASH.

Money and Exchange.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.
P. O. BOX 3048.
Business paper bought and sold. They have associated with them ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

$20,000
To Loan from One to Five Years,
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
B. F. DOWNING & CO. 95 South Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants.
APPLY TO
J. L. LEE,
28 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by BENJ. F. QUINBY & CO.,
Commission Merchants No. [illegible] S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.
135 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 62 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

Educational.

MRS. A. HARTWIG, Teacher of MUSIC AND THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.
Has returned from the South, and informs her patrons and the public that she is prepared to give lessons again. Inquire at the Music Stores of Mr. Cady and Mr. Kimball, 90 Clark street and leave your address there.

FAMILY SCHOOL, limited to 12 Young Ladies, by Rev. G. W. Woodward, Geneva, Kane Co. Term begins May 7, 1861. $3 per week with usual extras.
REFERS TO Dr. C. H. Ray, Capt. J. D. Webster, Rev. R. Colyer, Hon. Thos. Drummond, Hon. Van H. Higgins, W. S. Larrabee.

Music Stores.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHICAGO,
H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St.,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers.)
Keeps constantly on hand the celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, made by Lighte & Bradbury, of New York.
Pianos to Rent. Rent applied as part of the purchase money, if bought within one year.
A Catalogue of Select Music and Musical Goods will be furnished to applicants free of charge.
Particular attention given to the filling of orders. Teachers and Dealers furnished at the usual discount.

A. DE ANGUERA,
PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER
83......LAKE ST., (Up-Stairs)......83

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between HIRAM JOY and AUGUSTUS FRISBIE, Dealers in Ice, was dissolved on the [illegible] of February last.
A. FRISBIE.
Chicago, March 26, 1861.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,
Having more than double our last year's stock of Ice and greatly increased facilities for delivering it, consumers can rely upon being supplied by us to their entire satisfaction.
WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.
Office No. 2 Masonic Temple.

Insurance.

STATEMENT of the Condition
OF THE
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
On the thirty-first day of December, 1860, made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.
The name of the company is the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, located at the city of New York in State of New York.
The amount of its capital stock is Six Hundred and Forty Thousand Four Hundred Dollars.
[illegible]

LIABILITIES.
[illegible]
Total liabilities......
D. W. IRWIN, Agent,
No. 9, Board of Trade Building.
April 16th, 1861.

ORIGINAL.
[Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.]
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, April 5th, 1861.
Whereas, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois, approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing DAVID W. IRWIN, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim, or error by reason of such service.
Now therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said DAVID W. IRWIN is authorized as Agent for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 5th day of April, A. D. 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor P. A.

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meat or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [illegible]

500 Boxes M. R. RAISINS, in prime order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tierces RICE.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale very low by
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Bags RIO COFFEE.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, just received and very cheap.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store for sale by NORTON, BOBB & CO.
No. 16 River street.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Tobacco, Spices,
At low figures for cash buyers.
NORTON, BOBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
600 BOXES SOAP. 200 BOXES STARCH.
100 KEGS SAL SODA. 100 KEGS S.C.SODA.
100 BOXES SALERATUS. 25 BOXES POTASH.
100 CONCENTRATED LYE.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
No. 18 South Water street.

SUGAR, &c.
[illegible]
WM. LITTLE & CO., 18 South Water street.

FRUIT! FRUIT!! FRUIT!!!
STEVENS & WEBBER,
108 RANDOLPH STREET,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruit.
We are selling, until further notice, Oranges, $4 to [illegible] Lemons, [illegible] Also, Apples, Cider, Figs, Dates, Nuts, &c., as low as the lowest.
COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 8 [illegible] Gloves and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.
N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.
Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	.....	6.00 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.45 a. m.
8.30 a. m.	.....	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	2.50 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.50 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.15 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	11.45 a. m.
5.10 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	1.20 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

Condition of Virginia.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

RICHMOND, VA., April 19.

I showed you in a previous letter how poorly Virginia is prepared for any contest at arms at the present time. She has $45,000,000 of liabilities, and her people are already fleeing from taxation. She has only about 140,000 men capable of bearing arms, and she has very few guns or other implements of war. In her volunteer force there are only about 2,547 sabres and pistols, not over 20 field pieces, 5,500 muskets and 1,650 rifles. Under the appropriations of last year and the present of $1,500,000 to arm the State and prepare it for defence, not much, I think, has yet been done, except to put in order the armory located at Richmond for the manufacture of cannon shot and shells. The Colonel of Ordnance is now advertising for "sealed proposals" (to be opened 10th of May) for 5,000 rifle muskets, 2,000 revolver pistols, 1,000 cavalry carbines, 1,000 cavalry sabres, 1,000 artillery sabres, a 12 pounder howitzers, 8 24 pounder howitzers; together with about 12,000 shot and shells, from 6 pounds up to 24 pounds. And besides these, a great multitude of other articles needful in war. The instant commencement of hostilities will prevent the State from getting these munitions and arms from abroad, and Virginia will have to rely on her own workshops for her defence. The Tredegar Works, located here, manufactured a number of cannon for the South Carolinians and also several tons of shot and shell. Richmond is admirably situated for manufacturing. There is large and valuable water power in the rapids of James River, right in front of the city. The flouring mills of Richmond are surpassed by none in the United States. If the New Englanders were allowed to own this water power they would build here one of the finest cities of America. The Secessionists of Richmond have based many strong arguments in favor of their cause, on the supposed greatness that this city would acquire as the manufacturing point of the whole South. Their idea is to secede and exclude Northern manufactures from the Southern Confederacy by a tariff, and obtain all the work for Richmond that is now done in New-England for the South. Thus Virginia denounces a tariff while it helps New England, but is quite willing to avail herself of the wages of iniquity.

If the war is long protracted and Richmond is allowed to pursue her career undisturbed, there is no doubt the work-shops will soon learn to turn out here any number of guns they want.

But where will Virginia get the money? She has no money now, and no credit. Her $45,000,000 of debt will be repudiated. Who will lend her $1,500,000 more, with which to arm and equip her warriors?

Of the holders of Virginia's present bonds, I find these interesting facts stated in an official report: $2,306,509 are held abroad—mostly in England; $3,000,000 in other States for banking purposes; 9,000,000 *by capitalists and the estates of minors, in Virginia*; $886,067 by the Virginia Literary Fund; $13,000 by United States Government (Indian Trust bonds). The millions of residue are scattered among New York and other Eastern Capitalists. The loss of so large an amount of money will be severely felt and it is questionable whether Virginia does not lose infinitely more of honor than she will gain by throwing herself into the gulf of revolution.

MONTICELLO.

What Can Women Do?

Will you not make some suggestions in the *Evening Post*, showing how the women of the country may do their share in this time of peril? Many women, no doubt, long to do as well as pray. Cannot their good intentions be turned to some account? If any patriotic object were named to which the mothers and daughters of the United States could at least contribute of their means, it would doubtless be liberally responded to, and relieve the terrible feeling of being useless in this emergency. Can not the necessary clothing and uniforms for the different companies be made by those ladies who desire to help the good cause? Do say a word for us in your paper, and oblige

A DESCENDANT OF REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

What can a woman do? Everything. She can give her husband, son, or brother, cheerfully to the holy cause of liberty and Union.

With noble and earnest words she can fire the hearts of laggards, and nerve the arms of her dear ones who go to fight their country's battles.

She commands in every household, and on her prudent management it depends how much shall be contributed from the family income to the support of those whose husbands or fathers are away on the country's work.

If she is brave and energetic, she can make it possible for many a man to serve his country who otherwise will have to curb his spirit and stay at home. It belongs to her to say "Go." Let her not say "Stay."

In every social circle it is the part of patriotic women to organize, and provide of their spare means and by the labor of their hands, for the support of those in their circle or neighborhood who are deprived of their regular income. There must be a patriotic fund in every village, township, neighborhood, and ward in the land; and the chief contributors to this holy fund will be the noble-hearted women of the country. Where they can lessen their expenses they will do it, and whatever they can save in dress or in various other needless expenses, they will give to this.

But more even than by their personal exertions, they can help the good cause by their spirit and example. That the brave women of the Revolution deprived themselves of their tea was probably not a severe blow to the enemy's commerce, but the example of resolution and principle they thus set before the men of the nation had a mighty force. Women move the world. If they are brave, men dare not be cowards. If they are patriots, treason disappears from the land. If they deny themselves for their country's sake, no man will hesitate at any sacrifice. If they toil, men will gladly work double hours; and if they show by noble deeds and patriotic words that they are devoted to liberty, no man will hold back his hand from the sword.

There is a great work for the women of America in this day of freedom's peril. The nation cannot do without them. It needs their brave self-sacrifice. It needs their presence, their voice, and their example in those home circles where the influence of women is supreme and controls and shapes the thoughts and the deeds of men. Of old, when a Spartan mother handed her son his shield, she said, "With it, or on it." Let every woman of the land show the same spirit of patriotism, and she will do her share for the great cause of liberty and Union.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Great Fire on the Buchanan Flats—Fourteen Persons Burned to Death.

[From the Titusville (Pa.) Gazette.]

From persons who left the scene of the conflagration at 11½ o'clock last night, we obtain the particulars of the most fearful disaster that has occurred among the oil wells.

A fountain well was opened about four P. M. yesterday. Oil and gas were thrown up in great quantities, and about 6½ o'clock it took fire. The explosion was fearful, and was heard for miles. One of our informants describes it as "louder than any cannon he ever heard." Almost instantaneously the derrick and five surrounding shanties were in flames. A great crowd was congregated about the well, the air was filled with gas, and a great many were stunned and prostrated by the explosion. A scene of the most indescribable confusion and dismay followed. It was known that many were being burned alive, and friends frantic with terror were searching for friends, terror stricken at the awful reality. The derrick, five surrounding shanties, and a barn belonging to John Buchanan—four of the shanties occupied by families—were burned. At the time our informants left the scene, two charred and disfigured bodies had been taken from the ruins; three skulls were seen in the fire, and a great many others were so badly burned that there was no hope of their recovery.

Our informants say that from nearly every shanty that they passed the groans and shrieks of the wounded were heard.

LATER.—A most alarming report of a fire among the wells at Rouseville reached us this morning, and we at once determined to visit the scene. When several miles away from the place we saw a heavy black cloud hanging over and apparently filling all the valleys; but as we approached the scene over the hills the cloud seemed to narrow down as if coming from a point. When a mile or more away as we ascended a hill, the flames, seemingly near two hundred feet high, burst up through the dense cloud, and exhibited almost fearful spectacle. Hundreds were collected around the burning well. This was opened yesterday afternoon, and took fire at near seven o'clock. The well had been throwing up oil at a terrific rate for some time, which was being barreled at the rate of a hundred barrels per hour, when, from some cause not satisfactorily accounted for, the gas took fire, and instantly the whole was in a flame. A great number of persons were present, either as laborers or spectators, and all were instantly enveloped in the flames. The oil was said to be eighteen inches deep for a considerable space around the well, and everything in the vicinity was covered with oil, so that the flames communicated almost immediately to four other wells, within a very short distance. There were estimated to be in barrels and vats at these wells two thousand barrels of oil, and the well at which the fire commenced was estimated to throw up a hundred barrels an hour during all the time.

The heat was of course intense, and could be approached only with extreme caution and fearful danger. Most or all of those engaged as spectators about the well, were burned more or less severely, and two or three were taken out of the fire burned to death. Some three or four were in the fire, but could not be removed, and twenty-seven or eight were in all conditions from severely burned hands and face to those in a dying state. The burned were groaning and screaming with pain, friends frantic with grief and fear were searching in every direction, and crying for such as could not be found. The darkened sky was lighted up with the light of one or two thousand barrels of burning oil, and several buildings, such as barns, vat houses, boarding houses, etc. The scene had now become utterly indescribable.

With the greatest exertion, after exertion could be directed towards that end, buildings were torn down, and the further extension of the fire stopped.

The number of the dead and those who could not survive, as given us by the attending physicians, were 14, and 19 others who were thought to be not dangerously burned. The following was given us as the probable loss of the four wells burned: Wadsworth, 500 barrels, Dobbs 700, Mason 40, Maxwell & Rice 800, Buchanan's barn, 100 barrels of oil, 60 bushels of wheat, etc. The owners of the burning wells were Little & Merrick.

The Secessionist Attack on Washington—Who Planned It.

[From the New Orleans Delta, April 17.]

In the Associated Press dispatches from Montgomery, published in the last Saturday's *Delta*, it was stated that Gov. Roman, in conjunction with Maj. Ben McCulloch, proposed to the Confederate Government to have 25,000 men in Washington in ten days, to take Lincoln and Gen. Scott prisoners of war. We are authorized to say that this statement, as far as it relates to Gov. Roman, is a telegraphic error. It was not Gov. Roman, who is incapable of suggesting any measure so precipitate, but Gen. Rosson, by whom the proposition was made, in conjunction with Maj. McCulloch, to capture the Federal Capital, together with Old Abe and his Lieutenant General, without giving them a reasonable time to deliberate about the policy of a retreat, or to mature measures of defence.

An Arsenal in Illinois.

The subject of the communication below, which appeared in the Springfield *Journal*, should meet with the immediate attention of our State authorities:

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Do not the circumstances in which we are now placed demand that we should have an arsenal of sufficient size and capacity to supply our own wants? Must we be dependent hereafter upon other sources, or, in the event of failures elsewhere, be left entirely powerless? We do not know how long the present unhappy contest may continue. The public safety requires that we should rely upon ourselves, and at once secure a strong position for an arsenal, where we can deposit all our arms and munitions of war, and where we may have facilities for manufacturing such articles as we may need. The Legislature this week should make an appropriation, and purchase the ground and commence, immediately, at Springfield or some suitable point, the erection of such buildings and protect them in such a manner as our necessities demand.

Commander of Fort McHenry.

[From the Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.]

Capt. J. C. Robinson, of this city, is the commanding officer at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. Events are transpiring which may make that a very important position, and we need not say, to those who know Capt. Robinson, that there is no truer or braver man in the army, and that he will give a good account of his command, when he has orders to deal with the secessionists of Baltimore.

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Printing,
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND BOOK BINDERS.
122 Lake Street, Chicago.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
No. 122......Lake Street......No. 122

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
9 South Canal Street......Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. H. B. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. Also, Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.
1,000 reams Manilla Co.
1,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Books, Letter Books, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., Bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and despatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 1936.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES!
OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
38 Lake Street, Chicago.

DURYEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
SCALES,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES.
Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
189 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S
Premium Scales!
Manufactured by
S. S. HITCHCOCK
39 S. Canal-St., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
No. 199 & 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All friction received on Balls.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL
MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
To Coopers!
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving and cheapest of any in use.
DOANE & HURLBUT'S
Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine,
FOR TIGHT WORK.
[illegible]
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S HEADING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMFERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Timber. [illegible]
Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery until you see Doane's. Send for our descriptive circulars. Address P. O. Box 1792. W. H. DOANE, 181 Clark street, Chicago.

YOUNG'S MACHINE SHOP,
Rear 155 Wells Street, Chicago.
MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR MACHINERY.
Pattern Making, Model Making either for Working or for Patent Office, Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning.
W. R. YOUNG & CO., Proprietors.
J. J. VREELAND, Foreman.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1936.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
50 - - Dearborn Street - - 50
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1861. SPRING TRADE. 1861.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 and 83 South Water Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOOLENS,
Linen and Cotton Goods
ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.
THE TRADE
Can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's wear, at the
Lowest Prices.
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

1861. Spring Trade. 1861.
We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper, and will be sold cheaper.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 AND 46
Wabash Avenue.
Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands
" PATENT CALF, "
OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF.
" UPPER.
" SOLE LEATHER, best tannages
Calf Kid, Morocco,
ENGLISH LASTING,
SATIN FRANCAIS,
Silk and Cotton Congress Goring,
SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c.,
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 33 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861......A Card......1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
28......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO......28
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18......STATE STREET......16 & 18
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18......STATE STREET......16 & 18

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63 ... Lake Street ... 63
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
4,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
800 " RUSSIA IRON,
800 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
1,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
200 casks SHEET ZINC,
15 tons PIG TIN,
14,800 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
20 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
75 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,800 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
30 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake sts.

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
BATES, WILLIAMS & CO.,
39 & 41......Lake Street, Chicago......39 & 41.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.
OUR SPRING STOCK
IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE
In the city, which we will sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
70 - Lake Street - 70

WINTER & SPRING TRADE.
Having completed the Removal of our
Dry Goods Jobbing Department
TO NOS. 74 AND 76 LAKE STREET,
We are now making additions of
FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
And invite buyers to examine the same. It is our aim to meet the views of
CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be suicidal on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full line of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, PRINTS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

Wholesale Houses.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30......LAKE STREET......NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. [illegible]
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer
At the Very Lowest Market Rates,
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
2,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 28,
6,000 lbs. Copper Bottoms,
5,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper,
1,500 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 26,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
1,000 Bdls. Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9,
5,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware and Tinners Goods of all descriptions upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

W. H. KRETSINGER,
117—South Water Street—117
(BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.)
The only house in the city selling
Staple Agricultural Implements,
Exclusively at Wholesale.
GOODS FIRST RATE, PRICES LOW,
Dealers will note this on their memorandums and call at
117......SOUTH WATER STREET......117

YARD, GILLMORE & CO.,
JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have opened their Spring Importation of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Dress Goods in Great Variety,
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &C.,
Which they will sell at the Lowest Eastern Prices.
CALL AND SEE

PEARSON & DANA,
49 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 49
Manufacturers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have now in store a full and Complete Stock, which will be offered at low prices for cash or approved credit, as our motto is
Low Rents and Small Profits.

Metal Warehouse.

METALS,
Tinners' Stock
AND
SCALES.
VANDERVOORT,
DICKERSON & CO.,
Importers of
TIN PLATE,
And dealers in Tinner's Stock,
METAL WAREHOUSE.
199 & 201......Randolph Street......199 & 201
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
Also for sale
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,
ZINC,
TINNERS' TOOLS AND MACHINES.
Japanned and Stamped Ware,
AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES,
Hoes, Rakes, Picks, Bars, Harrow-Teeth Wedges and Sledges.
AGENTS FOR
Winship's Patent Ventilating Refrigerator.
SAD IRONS
By the cask or box, superior to any in the market.
WE DEAL LARGELY IN
FENCE WIRE,
English and American.
CIRCULAR SAWS,
From the celebrated manufactory of
WHEELER, MADDEN & CLEMSEN,
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.
Full Stock of Circular, Mill, Cross-Cut and Buck Saws.
Saws made to Order,
WITH FIXTURES COMPLETE.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Orders solicited from dealers and all parties using saws.
We offer the above goods to the trade at the Lowest Market Price.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph St.

Farms for Sale.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS H. GREENE, And now owned by Ardelia S. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to E. S. HUMPHREY, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
In Kane County, State of Illinois,
CONTAINING 384 ACRES,
[illegible]
TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 144 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Having made arrangements to run their Line Boats, Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
Michigan Central Railroads,
Numbering 30 first class steam and strong steamers [illegible]
180 Canal Boats,
Of the largest Class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Lines of Propellers, enabled to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	B. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS.
Tonawanda,	Fountain City,
Free State,	Wenona,
Mohawk,	Mendota,
Plymouth,	Evergreen City,
Neptune,	Galena,
May Flower,	Chicago.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore Direct.

W. T. Co. STEAMERS.	W. T. Co. STEAMERS.
Missouri,	Dunkirk,
Illinois,	Concord,
Omar	Pasha.

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS.

Equator,	Equinox,
Araxes,	Euphrates,
Eclipse,	Comet,
Rocket,	Marquette,
Cuyahoga,	Orontes.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, Office foot of Michigan street.

Cleveland and Erie Line.
W. T. Co. STEAMERS.
Mary Stewart, Saginaw.
Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street, and at the W. T. Co.'s Office, Erie Basin.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroads apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House, N. York.
A. COLSON, [illegible]
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 13 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
E. G. CHASE, Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
H. A. GRISWOLD, Freight Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
J. J. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
W. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston, Mass.
JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres.
Manager, Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES.
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
JENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. W. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
W. M. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861 1861
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.
At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.
And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
Through freights subject to but one transhipment.
Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York.
[illegible]
JOHN HOCKING, No. 49 State street, Boston.
L. C. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
[illegible]
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
[illegible]
J. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & Co., Racine, Wis.
PELTON & BREED, Cleveland.
MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND
AND
1861 - CHICAGO LINE. - 1861
For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
BETWEEN
Chicago and Buffalo,
Touching at intermediate ports when practicable, and forming a
DAILY LINE
(Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

B., C. & C. Line Stmrs.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
FOUNTAIN CITY	MOHAWK,
GALENA,	FREE STATE,
WENONA,	TONAWANDA,
MENDOTA,	PLYMOUTH,
CHICAGO,	MAY FLOWER,
EVERGREEN CITY,	NEPTUNE.

Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, PEOPLE'S LINE EXPRESS, WESTERN EXPRESS;
The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal.
At Cleveland, with
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers.
With these unequalled facilities, the line is prepared to contract to transport property from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and all the principal points on the line of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal, to the ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, and from those ports to Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to
JOHN H. MORE, Agent New York Central Railroad, No. 229 Broadway, New York.
A. H. PETERS, No. 9 Astor House, Broadway, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, Agents Western Transportation Co.
A. COLSON, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip New York.
JAMES SMITH, No. 39 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Cen. RR., Albany.
S. G. CHASE, Agent W. T. Co., No. 13 Pier, Albany.
J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. RR., Troy, N. Y.
H. A. GRISWOULD, Agent W. T. Co., 191 River street, Troy.
L. E. MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. McDOWELL, Special Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. J. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt.
Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

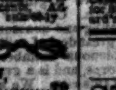
BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!
The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly
Line of First-Class Screw Steamers.

HUNTER,	630 tons	Capt. Dickson.
EDITH,	542 tons	Capt. L. Hunt.
ONTONAGON,	567 tons	Capt. R. Wilkins.
SUN,	543 tons	Capt. Jones.

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the
BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.,
[illegible]
A. E. SPENCER & CO.,
Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South La Salle st.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OPERATOR ON THE
EYE AND EAR,
[illegible]



LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79......SOUTH CLARK STREET......79
Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc. etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS
TEN DAYS
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(136 Lake and 30 Clark streets,)
[illegible]
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
[illegible]
J. B. COLVIN, Agent.

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.
PIKE'S PEAK
TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,
In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.
J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to
DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION
During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to
Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.
All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.
Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY
Our first trains will start about the
20TH DAY OF APRIL,
Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.
Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents.
For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street.
JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.
Both in the United States and Canada.
An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.
Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.
This Company have within the past few months built Cars expressly adapted to the freight. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.
Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.
Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."
Contracts given at the General Office, No. 56 South Clark street, or at Chicago Station.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.
E. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Agt.
CHAS. M. GRAY, Gen'l Agent.

Oil Works.

NEW BEDFORD OIL WORKS.
The subscribers are manufacturing
MASON'S SPERM OIL,
FOR MACHINERY.
Mason's Head-Light Oil and Mason's Car Box Oil.
Also, a very superior
TANNERS' AND HARNESS OIL.
And would invite all who desire a really nice article to a trial of the same, as we feel fully confident that no Oil can be found bearing any comparative value for either light or machinery to these Oils, in reference either to quality or price.
We have a process by which all the fibrous and gummy substance in Fish Oils is precipitated, leaving them perfectly pure and transparent. This process does not destroy the body or durable characters of the Oil, thereby increasing the wearing qualities. Another valuable quality is, it will stand a very low degree of temperature. The same Oil used for machinery is a
VERY SUPERIOR BURNING OIL,
Giving a clear, brilliant light, which proves its purity and excellence.
These Oils are sold Wholesale and Retail by P. E. MERRIHEW & CO., at the Manufactory, 33 State street, and by C. GOODWIN, 121 South Water street.
P. E. MERRIHEW & CO.

NEW YORK KEROSENE
OIL COMPANY,
At Prices to Command the Market!
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OAL,
MACHINERY OILS.
DEPOT:
COZZENS & CO., 89 Water street, New York.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at
175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds, Gold Leaf, Bronzes, Putty, Coal Oil, of best quality, Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade.
THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid
VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,
Warranted to be the best in use.
HOSE AND PACKING,
OF ALL SIZES.
LEATHER BELTING
AND
LACE LEATHER,
And all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS,
JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents,
118 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S
Cast Steel
CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.
We are prepared to fill orders for these
CELEBRATED BELLS
At New York Prices, With Freight Added.
Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate,
63 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN, 199 Lake Street, Will, up to 1st of May next, sell for
LESS THAN COST
His large and rich stock of
CABINET FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
Comprising one of the largest and best stocks in the West, such as Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Oak Extension Dining Tables, Hat Trees, Bureaus, and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

To Inventors.

TO INVENTORS.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
Patent Attorneys and Solicitors,
Have opened an office in Chicago, where one of the firm can be consulted WITHOUT CHARGE upon NEW INVENTIONS, REJECTED CASES, INTERFERENCES, REISSUES, CAVEATS, EXTENSIONS, ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS, DESIGNS, ASSIGNMENTS, INFRINGEMENTS, etc. Applications prepared and prosecuted upon a CONTINGENT FEE, that is NO PATENT NO PAY, if the inventor so desires. [illegible]
OFFICES:
CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS, directly opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
[illegible] Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's Revolver, Sharps', and every variety of Revolver. [illegible] Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 138 Lake st.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Madison, and Intermediate Points.
On and after Monday, April [illegible], 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows:
9.15 A. M. and 5.00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12.30 P. M. and 10.40 A. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 5.00 P. M. and 7.00 A. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5.00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8.25 A. M.
[illegible] Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILROAD.
1861. Summer Arrangement. 1861.
On and after Sunday, April [illegible], trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
6.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) arriving at Decatur 2.29 P. M., Springfield 4.20 P. M., St. Louis [illegible]
6.30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur [illegible], Springfield 4.30 A. M., Cairo [illegible]
On week days an Accommodation Train will leave as far as Kankakee at 4.00 P. M.
Through tickets to all important points South and Southwest, for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago and Leave Wood Lawn:
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Monday April 22d, 1861, trains will leave viz:
Day Express 9.15 A. M.; Night Express, 9.15 P. M.
Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Way Passenger 5.20 P. M., for Janesville and Rockford.
Trains arrive 5.15 A. M., 11.45 A. M., 7 P. M.
G. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

1861. —BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.
Train leaving Chicago at 8 P. M., Detroit at 8.00 A. M., arrives at Buffalo at 5.10 P. M., New York at 10.30 P. M., Boston at 2.20 P. M., connecting with New York Central at Buffalo and New York & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot. R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.
A. FELL, Traffic Sup't., Buffalo.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER
ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
MAIL AND EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line 4.35 P. M.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS:
8.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 4.35 P. M.
EASTERN EXPRESS:
8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Road at 4.30 A. M.
DETROIT EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at 6.30 P. M.
8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at 7.15 A. M.
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS via TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND:
8.00 A. M. } Makes close connections at Cleveland—time always as quick and fare
8.00 P. M. } always as low as any other route.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all Trains.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and connecting roads.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
5 A. M., Fort Wayne Accommodation,
7.20 A. M., except Sundays, and at
8 P. M., except Saturdays.
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg.
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all Intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted:
9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 9.15 A. M. and 9.30 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.15 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 P. M. train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
E. P. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Ex. press and Mail leave at 9.00 A. M., and arrive at 6.30 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Night Express leave at 9.00 P. M. Saturdays excepted, and arrive at [illegible]
Joliet Accommodation [illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.
W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Trains leave Chicago from West Side Union Depot as follows:
[illegible]
Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.00 A. M. and [illegible]
[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.
Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travellers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
Fare always as low and Time as Quick as by any other Route.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh.
[illegible]
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Transportation and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
[illegible]
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
Winter Arrangements.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street [illegible]
[illegible]
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

From the Camps at Cairo and Big Muddy.

Private letters from the Camp at Cairo yesterday reported the Chicago troops now there, well and hearty, hard at work throwing up entrenchments and otherwise preparing for the security and permanent holding of that important position. It is to be recorded as greatly to the credit of our Chicago volunteers that so short a time after the Governor's calls finds them encamped in force at this post—the key of the commerce of two great rivers and the great entrepot of the Northwest. They are preparing to hold it against all comers and will do it. A letter from Dr. Bliss, Surgeon of the Regiment, states that the sanitary condition of the Camp was favorable and the men healthy.

A letter from one of the privates of Zouaves A, encamped at Big Muddy in Jackson county, near Carbondale, gives a detail of experiences in camping out, night watches and soldier's life, quite decided novelties to our city bred boys. At this point on the Illinois Central Railroad is a long wooden bridge eighty feet above the "Big Muddy" river, at Carbondale, fifty-seven miles this side of Cairo, in a locality where traitors and secessionists are somewhat thick (for Illinois) and threaten to destroy the bridge, to defeat which organized attempt a strong detachment of troops are there stationed.

All was quiet at Big Muddy at last accounts though the most extravagant rumors have been rife for a day or two as to a fight in which 100 rebels and 30 of our troops were killed. Superintendent Arthur's office was yesterday visited by several distressed relatives of soldiers asking for particulars. No disturbance has occurred at either place, above named, though rumors were there prevalent, referred to in our last night's dispatches, that Cairo was threatened by a force coming up from Memphis.

Elgin and Rockford Companies.

About four P. M. yesterday, two very fine companies of volunteers arrived here by the Galena railroad. One of these was the "Elgin Continentals," one hundred strong, Capt. E. S. Joslyn commanding. They are armed with the United States Regulation rifle, and need only uniforms to make a dashing corps. The citizens of Elgin, in a single day, raised in cash, a sum sufficient for their equipment, and their uniforms have been ordered in this city. They are a set of boys that will never show the backs of their belts to the enemy.

We learn that Gov. Yates gave an order on the Sheriff of Kane county, to Capt. E. S. Joslyn for the rifles at the Court House at Geneva. Capt. J., with fifteen others, went down to get them, when a skirmish ensued, the people refusing to give them up, as they were forming a company. The guns were finally obtained and taken to Elgin. Twelve persons were seriously hurt in this quarrel among neighbors.

The Rockford Blues, Capt. Garrett Nevins, are a solid looking company of Infantry, 95 strong, and are newly uniformed in a dark blue cloth fatigue dress with Zouave caps. They marched well, and attracted much attention as they marched down Lake street. Both these companies left for Cairo last evening.

The Irish Brigade.

The adjourned meeting for the purpose of organizing an Irish Brigade in this city, convened at North Market Hall last evening, James A. Mulligan, chairman, called the meeting to order. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The Light Guard Band played the "Star Spangled Banner" in fine style. The chairman then addressed the meeting at some length in eloquent and patriotic language. The meeting was further addressed by Gen. U. F. Linder, Gen. Hunt of Wisconsin, Daniel McIlroy, Esq. It was reported that $400 had been raised by the Citizens' Committee, and that upwards of 500 recruits had enlisted. The following constitute the

GENERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

North Side—Rev. D. Dunn, M. Burns, Jas. O'Neil, B. McGeoghery, J. V. Clark, T. J. Kinsella, W. J. Onahan, Peter Conley, John Unon, Michael Lantry, Redmond Prindiville, T. Brennan, P. Murphy, Philip Conley, E. Kehoe, M. Sullivan and James Conlan; South Side—Rev. P. Kelly, C. McDonnell, H. Maher, L. Barrett, Wm. Corrigan, M. W. O'Brien, Jno. O'Neil, A. B. Chapoton, Wm. Boggs, P. T. Sherlock, Wm. Donohoe, P. Carlin, Maurice Welch, Ed. Hayden, M. Hanlon. West Side—J. Comisky, D. Welch, Thos. McNary, T. Clowry, P. Carraher, P. Mulvey, M. J. Brennan, M. McAuley, P. B. Shell, M. L. Donnelly, P. Mulcahy, M. Murphey, P. Brady, M. Kealy, Wm. Houlihan, Jno. Murphy, Jno. Cochran, and J. Mahony.

The Way to Treat Them.

A day or two since a customer of one of our South Water street merchants had made out his bill of goods, and was closing his bargains when he dropped a chance remark strongly condemning the Government. He was astonished by seeing the head of the firm point to the open door with a significant gesture and the remark:

"If you are of that stripe we don't sell you any goods, please to leave these premises."

The discomfited sympathizer with Secession betook himself to his hotel, and there made known his grievances, and was again astonished by mine host who said:

"If you are of that stripe you may leave this house. Porter! bring down the baggage from this man's room and set it on the sidewalk."

And it was done, and "it was right"—"and more too."

Handling Firearms.

In the new phase that has come upon our peaceful community, it is timely to utter a suggestion as to the danger of the careless handling of firearms. Two accidents have occurred from this cause within a few days past. It is well enough for citizens to acquaint themselves with the use of weapons of offense and defence, but this should be accompanied with an increase of caution. We cannot spare any of the Home Guard, or of our volunteers, for gunshot or pistol shot wounds at the hands of friends. Be cautious.

Blankets for Our Soldiers.

All who are willing to contribute a pair of bed blankets, to protect our soldiers from the wet and cold, will please send them immediately to the office of R. M. Hough, Quartermaster, No. 19 Wells street. It is hoped every citizen will contribute at least one pair of blankets, who can.

The Burch Divorce Case.

Before the Circuit Court of Dupage Co., at Naperville, Hon. Judge Norton presiding, a motion for a new trial in the celebrated Burch case has been to hearing for the past two days; Judge Norton has the matter under advisement for one week. Messrs. Van Arman and Miller appeared for complainant; Beckwith and Farnsworth for defendant.

FIRE ON HURON STREET.—The residence of the Rev. Mr. Wolcott, on Huron street, between Rush and Pine, took fire yesterday P. M. It is the middle house in the McCormick block, and the fire caught in the ceiling, from the chimney of Mr. McCormick's house. The steam fire engines reached the spot soon after the alarm was given, and extinguished the flames after the floors and ceilings of some of the upper rooms had been burned through. The house was drenched with water from the top to the basement, and considerable damage was done to the furniture. Mr. Wolcott's books and papers were not injured. The house and all its contents had a narrow escape from destruction. We are glad to learn that Mr. Wolcott's loss is covered by insurance.

THE ILLINOIS RANGERS.—We learn that Capt. George A. Fuller's Horse Company, the Illinois Rangers, has a full roll of one hundred and twenty picked men, now drilling daily at the Armory, and ready to march at a day's notice. They are a fine looking body of men. In this company E. L. Johnson has enlisted as private. His wife, a most capable and excellent person for such an office, has enlisted as a nurse.

THE YATES PHALANX.—At an election held by the Regiment April 24th, 1861, Capt. W. A. Fenton of Company A, was elected Colonel; Capt. T. G. Osborn of Company B, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. J. O. Fulton of Company F, Major. One more company will be received in this regiment. Regimental headquarters room Nos. 11 and 31 Dearborn street.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR.—Capt. H. Snyder is organizing the Chicago Guards, one of the companies of the Yates Phalanx, at the recruiting office, No. 21 Randolph street. It is intended to make this the leading company of the regiment, which will be armed with Minnie rifles and sabre bayonets.

THE HIGHLAND GUARDS.—The Highland Guards of this city, just before leaving for Cairo, were presented with a handsome flag, [illegible] by Miss Gabriel, whose father [illegible] of the Company.

[illegible]

Chicago Theological Seminary—Commencement.

The Anniversary Exercises of Chicago Theological Seminary take place this afternoon at their Chapel, west side of Union Park, beginning at 3 P. M. Orations will be delivered by a graduating class of fourteen. The following is the

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

PRAYER.

SACRED MUSIC.

1. Religion an element of Manhood—Edwin L. Jaggar, (B. C.), Burlington, Iowa.
2. Tact essential to Ministerial Success—Chester C. Humphrey, (B. C.), Columbus, Ohio.
3. The Relation of Faith to Reason—Frederic Wheeler, Waukesha, Wis.

SACRED MUSIC.

4. The Indebtedness of Philology to Missionary Enterprise—Benjamin Durham, Jr., (B. C.), Beloit, Wis.
5. Manhood essential to the Preacher—Ewing O. Tade, (B. C.), Denmark, Iowa.
6. Christianity, the Safeguard of Nations—Jacob P. Richards, Muscoda, Wis.
7. The Repose of Mind—George T. Bigley, (A. C.), Ashland, Mass.

SACRED MUSIC.

8. Preaching—Popular and Effective—Charles A. Harvey, Vermillionville.
9. Ability commensurate with Obligation—William L. Bray, (A. C.), Elk Grove, Wis.
10. The Pulpit an Educator—Charles Hancock, Dover.
11. The Relation of Pastoral Duties to Effective Preaching—Edwin Hildreth, Sterling, Mass.

SACRED MUSIC.

12. Italian Evangelization—George D. Blodgett, Pawtucket, R. I.
13. Paul's Vision of the Cross—Frederick W. Beecher, (W. C.), Milwaukee, Wis.
14. Pulpit Power—Henry M. Daniels, Enfield, Mass.

SACRED MUSIC.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

PARTING HYMN—(Original.)

PRAYER.

BENEDICTION.

Squad Drills.

In these days of volunteering, it is an excellent preparation for enlistment if persons avail themselves of some opportunity to acquaint themselves with a few of the first principles of military tactics, and this is excellently well accomplished by squad drills, associations of a few who desire to be "put through their facings" privately. Dr. E. W. Hadley, Major in the 60th Regiment, offers to drill squads, for the sake of the cause, at such hour of the evening and place as the squads may select. He is a thoroughly competent drill master. The following rules taken from a work of high authority, squads without a drill-master, may, with a little pains make available, for the sake of practice:

POSITION OF THE MILITARY.

Heels on the same line and as close together as the conformation of the man will permit; toes turned out equally, so as to form nearly a right angle; knees straight but not stiff; body inclined a little forward; shoulders square; arms hanging naturally; elbows near the body; palms of the hands turned a little to the front; the little finger behind the seam of the pantaloons; face direct to the front; chin a little drawn in without constraint; eyes looking to the front so as to meet the ground at a distance of fifteen paces.

EYES-RIGHT.—At the word *right*, turn the head gently to the right, so as to bring the corner of the left eye nearest the nose, in a line with the junction of the heels, the eyes directed in a line with the eyes of the men in the same rank.

FRONT.—Resume the position to the front.

EYES-LEFT.—Will be executed by inverse means.

REST.—Stand at ease, without moving the left foot from its position.

ATTENTION-SQUAD.—At the word *squad*, resume the prescribed position and steadiness.

FACINGS.

SQUAD, BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT) FLANK. RIGHT (or LEFT) FACE.—At the word *face*, turn on the left heel, by raising a little on the left toe, at the same time bring the right heel to the side of the left, and on the same line, so that the line of the heels shall be exactly at right angles with the former line.

SQUAD-ABOUT.—At the word *about*, turn on the left heel, bring the left toe to the front, carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to, and three inches from the left heel, the feet square to each other; seize at the same time the inner corner of the cartridge-box with the right hand.

FACE.—Turn on both heels, by raising the toes a little, extend the thighs and face to the rear; bring the right heel by the side of the left, and quit the hold of the cartridge-box.

If under arms, turn the left hand at the word *about*, as in the first motion of *present-arms*, and replace the hand and piece at the instant of bringing the right heel to the side of the left.

THE DIRECT STEP.

The direct step, in common time, is twenty-eight inches, reckoning from heel to heel, and at the rate of ninety in a minute.

QUICK-FORWARD.—Throw the weight of the body on the right leg, without bending the left knee.

MARCH.—Step off with the left foot, the knees straight, the toes pointed a little downwards and turned slightly out; the body inclined a little forward, and the foot planted flat at the prescribed distance; the right foot next passed to the front in the same manner.

SQUAD-HALT.—At the word *halt*, stop short on the foot advanced, and bring up the other without stamping.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A mass meeting of the colored people of Chicago, was held at Knight's Hall, on Monday evening, April 23d, E. R. Williams, Chairman, R. C. Waring, Secretary—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The American Union, the land of our birth, is in great peril, requiring the aid and assistance of all her loyal children, be they native or adopted; and

WHEREAS, Those now in rebellion, while in possession of the Government, did cause the colored man to be stricken from the muster roll of the Army, thus preventing him from defending the flag of his country, according to law, thereby making his name a stigma at home and abroad; and

WHEREAS, This same rebellious oligarchy, while in possession of the Government, so far prostituted the country that they have induced the Northern States to enact laws that would be disgraceful outside of civilization, and among those States is Illinois (see Black Laws, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in consequence of our country's peril, we once more come forward and offer our services to our country, whenever and wherever the same may be required.

Resolved, That the colored men immediately commence the enrolment of names to form companies to stand ready for a call by my country.

Resolved, That we respectfully though earnestly beg the Legislature which is to convene to-morrow, to repeal those disgraceful Black Laws, now part of the statutes of Illinois.

Resolved, That we will raise a fund for the families of all soldiers who may leave Chicago, small though it be.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Governor, our Representatives in Congress and Legislature, Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, and request all the city presses to publish the same.

STURGES RIFLES.—A company intending to "take the socks off" any other military organization of the State, is now being organized here. It owes its origin to the liberality of Solomon and George Sturges, father and son, of this city, who have agreed to fully arm and equip the men, at their own expense. Intelligence was received from Hartford to-day that one hundred Sharp's rifles were sent from the factory by express, and will arrive in due time. The company, at present consisting of forty men, has head-quarters in Dole's building, where recruits of the right muscle and pluck are invited. The uniforms are being made, and in a few days, we hope to see the boys, their ranks full, on their way to soldier's work among the enemies of the old flag.

We cannot too highly praise the open-handed generosity of the Messrs. Sturges in this matter. The father is too old to go, and the son cannot without extraordinary sacrifices. They compromise by an expenditure of about eighteen thousand dollars, freely given to the good cause. Now for Geo. Smith's bonny braw lads.

THE FIREMEN AND THE WAR.—Everywhere among the most prompt to answer the call of their country have been the gallant firemen. In New York, as we have already stated, a Zouave Regiment is being made up of the gallant fellows, while here in Chicago the military Fire Brigade numbers seventy, enrolled in a single evening. There are vacancies upon almost every steamer in the city, many of the firemen having enlisted. Four have left the *Long John*, two the Hook and Ladder Company in the same building and three the *Little Giant*. And lest we get Chief Engineer Harris into a sea of trouble by advertising vacancies in his force, it should be added that he has already received over thirteen hundred applications for situations upon the new steamers *Liberty* and *Economy*.

HANDSOMELY DONE FOR THE TURNERS.—The Chicago Turn-Verein, which a week ago, had one hundred and fifty members, will probably be compelled to close its hall, nearly all the members having enlisted to fight for their second Vaterland, and the rest not being able to pay the large expenses for rent, etc. Ninety of its members (the Turner Union Cadets) left Chicago last Sunday, and are now in Cairo; and a second company, containing some twenty more, is ready to start at a moments notice.

THE RAILROAD BOYS AND THE WAR.—The call of the country found no class of our young men more prompt and ready, than the employees of our railroads. We learn that no less than sixty employees of the Galena and Chicago Railway Company, have been taken from their workshops by enlistment.

One splendid looking Company enrols thirty of the late employees of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Other railroads have sent a corresponding quota, and invariably with such generous and patriotic testimonials and assurances to the young soldiers as merit each a separate notice, save from their number and frequency, which trench upon the question of space in our columns. The officers of the Companies, without exception that has reached us, have encouraged the young volunteers in numerous instances by substantial testimonials, and generous assurances for the future.

COMPANY F, ZOUAVES.—Capt. E. L. Brand has enlisted an over full complement of 100 men, from which he is to select 80 picked men, to be uniformed at once in the Zouave fatigue dress. They are drilling with great diligence, and are ready to march when called for.

LA LAFAYETTE.—[illegible]

RODE WALKING.—Yesterday at 3 P. M., M. M. Gillett, as advertised, made his appearance upon a tight rope stretched diagonally across Randolph street from the Briggs House to the Metropolitan Hotel. The rope was about eighty feet above the pavement. The wind was very high, and thereby the difficulties of the feat were positive dangers, notwithstanding which the performer walked boldly out from the Metropolitan roof for a distance of some thirty feet. The rope swayed so much, however, from the force of the wind, that after pausing and showing one or two feats of gymnastic skill and strength, Gillett wisely turned back. He is to repeat the attempt on Friday, at 3 P. M. The exhibition was witnessed by several thousand people.

FIRE IN THE WEST DIVISION.—The alarm of fire, about three o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a two-story, unoccupied frame building, No. 253 West Polk street, and the partial burning of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 251 and 255. The entire loss is about $600. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee met yesterday, and districted the City into three divisions; Rev. E. B. Tuttle was appointed agent for the North Division, Rev. Mr. Dickinson for the South Division, and Rev. Robert Collyer for the West Division. These gentlemen have in charge the relief of the families of volunteers. They meet daily at two P. M. at Tomlinson's book store, opposite the Marine Bank.

THE RUMSEY RIFLES.—The Rumsey Rifles, Capt. Kellogg commanding, left this city for Springfield yesterday forenoon at ten o'clock. The officers of this corps are: Capt. Kellogg, 1st. Lieut. Noyes, and 2d Lieut. Roland; number of men, 100. The balance of the appointments will be made at Springfield. On Monday night a splendid banner was presented to the company by Messrs. Hiram Wheeler and M. Laflin. Judge R. S. Wilson also presented Capt. Kellogg with a splendid Navy Colt's revolver.

BOLD ROBBERY.—This noon, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the jewelry store of H. Malzacker, No. 2 North Clarck street, near Ohio, was broken open through the rear door of the store and robbed of 15 gold and silver watches, 12 lockets, bracelets, gold charms, &c, total loss about $500. It is quite necessary at the present time for the police to keep a sharp look out, much better than hanging around the recruiting offices.

THE LAWYERS UNDER ARMS.—Among the most diligent in the drill squads, we noticed last evening a score or more of the leading members of our Chicago bar, going through their facings with exemplary zeal and enthusiasm, as recruits for the Reserve Cops. They will, when admitted to practice on the enemy, do excellent execution.

A VERY GENEROUS OFFER.—Isaac Wolfner, 83 South Wells street, has generously offered the Citizens Committee 50 pounds of meat per week for the families of absent volunteers. The Committee will be pleased to have other propositions of a like kind. Also the names of physicians who will render gratuitous services.

ON SUSPICION.—Two fellows lately arrived from New York, and who wear a peculiar "professional" style, were arrested yesterday by officers Nelson and Beach, on suspicion of being pickpockets and notaries of the light fingered art generally. They will be attended to under the vagrant act.

WELL DONE, LADIES OF ROCKFORD.—We learn that the ladies Rockford, united with busy needles and sewing machines in uniforming their gallant volunteers whose transit through this city, yesterday, is elsewhere referred to.

MEETING OF SEAMEN LAST EVENING.—A large meeting of our mariners was held at the rooms of the Seamen's Benevolent Society last evening, when it was unanimously voted to form a volunteer corps which shall tender its services to the Governor, in any capacity he may choose to employ them.

A CERTAINTY.—In this world there is little that is sure but Death and Taxes, and the County Treasurer, Mr. Boyden, assures us that these latter for State and County, must be paid this week to save costs.

THE CHICAGO TIGERS.—Capt. Cooper's fine company of "Tigers" now enrolls 78 picked men who will make a splendid body of Infantry. The commander is an experienced soldier and will make his a crack corps.

THE OLD LIGHT GUARD.—The revived muster roll of the Light Guard now enrolls nearly sixty men, many of whom are already well drilled.

BURGLARY.—In yesterday's Police Court, Michael O'Sweeney, Peter Flynn and Peter Reno, examined on a charge of burglary, were held in $1,000 bail each, and committed in default.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was after April's most changeful pattern, "a little sun, a little rain," and a general confusion of showers and sunshine throughout the day.

☞ There will be a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard, at Follansbee's Hall, corner Ringgold and State streets. Come all. BY ORDER COMMITTEE.

☞ See the advertisement in the proper column of the *American Union*. This is a first class story paper, and presents a neat appearance.

☞ Large Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Carpets &c., this morning at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

The Bryan Hall Ladies Meeting.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

With your kind permission we would like to say a few words respecting the Bryan Hall meeting yesterday afternoon, which was called to arrange for supplying lint and bandages for our soldiers. It was to be a meeting of woman and was spoiled by, the doubtless well meant interference—of some individuals of the other sex. These women came together to learn how to scrape lint and make bandages, and for information where to send them. All came with hearts saddened, but eager to do something for those who had gone to fight the battles of their country. They were met by the discouraging announcement that their proposed labor of love and patriotism could be done better by machinery, and that they had better contribute money. This sent a chill to many warm hearts and was a bitter disappointment to those who had been glad in the thought of doing their little something with their own hands for the poor soldier. Babies can be dandled by the machinery of a patent jumper, but we believe that a mother's arms are better and we know that home made lint is better than the manufactured article, and that the wounded soldier would say so. It is intrinsically better, and the thought of female hands and faithful hearts at home associated with it will make it more healing. We think, too, that it is well to engage female hands all over the land in these direct and kindly efforts in the great cause. It will enlist the hearts more strongly. We are told to give money, but we have less of this than before. Our brothers, and husbands and sons, left for the war, and many of us feel that we cannot give money, but we can devote time and our hands to the work and it it will do our hearts good to take down and unpack our old linen and devote it to this holy and comforting purpose.

We would say, then, to the women of Chicago, "Let us all scrape lint and send it in our own little packages, and let us feel assured that it will be welcome." We thank you, Messrs. Editors, for your own considerate suggestions on this subject.

ONE WHO WAS AT THE MEETING.

The Lint Question.

Editors of Chicago Tribune:

The Faculty, in my opinion, are wrong in discouraging the ladies in the preparation of lint. Undoubtedly the manufactured article called *patent lint* is preferable; but if the Faculty will *enquire at the drug stores*, they will find that there is not probably twenty pounds in the city—and the whole quantity in the country will be found vastly short of the quantity required. The ladies are right, after all. Let them go ahead. A.

Attention! Patriots!

A call by the President for more troops is inevitable, and may be expected soon. That Chicago may be ready to respond fitly to such a call, I propose that we organize a full regiment of Light Infantry, to be armed with the most improved style of rifles, and as soon as organized to form a camp in the vicinity of Chicago, and devote ourselves to the acquisition of military discipline. Such regiment may be composed of such companies already partly or wholly recruited as choose to join it, and such others as shall be recruited for the purpose. I invite any persons engaged in recruiting, and all who wish to become members of such a regiment, to call at my office, No. 6 Portland Block, to assist in the arrangements for that purpose. A law is expected to be enacted without delay which will authorize the organization of such a regiment.

JOHN VAN ARMAN.

APPOINTED TO A CAPTAINCY.—Mr. Geo. H. Fergus, of this city, twenty-one years of age, [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ The Ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church are requested to meet at the lecture room of the church this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 P. M. [illegible] they will please bring with them suitable materials.

MRS. N. W. FAIRCHILD,
MRS. J. V. FARWELL,
MRS. L. HAVEN,
MRS. S. D. WARD,
Committee.

The Irish Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
Chicago, April 25, 1861.

The following Committee, chosen in mass meeting assembled, to assist in equipping the Irish Regiment, will assemble at my office (room No. 3, southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts.,) at 10 o'clock A. M. of this day. Be punctual:

NORTH SIDE.

Very Rev. D. Dunne, M. Lantry, W. Kerns, Redmond Prindeville, Jas. O'Neil, T. Brennan, B. McGeoghery, P. Murphy, J. V. Clark, Philip Conley, P. J. Kinsella, Ed. Kehoe, W. J. Onahan, W. C. Conley, James Conlan, John Thorn, Charles Demessly.

SOUTH SIDE.

Rev. V. Kelley, Chas. McDonnell, Hugh Maher, Stephen Barret, Wm. Corrigan, Wm. M. O'Brien, John O'Niel, A. B. Chapoton, Wm. Boggs, V. T. Sherlock, Wm. Donahoe, P. Carlin, Maurice Welch, Ed. Hayden, M. Hanlan.

WEST SIDE.

John Comisky, David Walsh, Thomas McMurray, Thos. Clowry, Pat. Carraher, Pat. Mulvey, M. J. Brennan, M. McAuley, P. B. Shell, M. L. Dunley, Jas. McGrath, M. Murphy, P. Brady, Pat. Kelley, Wm. Ounihan, John Murphey, John Corkoran.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN, Chairman.

Card.

THE "WASHINGTON GUARDS," Company A, tender their thanks to Judge Dickey for the free use of his Hall at Nos. 80 and 82 Dearborn street for the purposes of drill; and also to Charles L. Noble, 175 Lake street, and H. M. Wilmarth, 182 Lake street, for lamps and oil for lighting the same.

Hall open for drill every evening at 7½ o'clock.

E. L. BRAINERD,
J. W. MERRILL,
J. N. MATHIAS,
Committee of Arrangements.

Chicago, April 25, 1861.

For War.

THE CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD are invited to meet at Niemeyer's Hall, Canal street, Thursday evening, April 25th, to form a Military Company for service when needed; also to form a Home Guard, and to take measures to collect means to aid the needy families of all volunteers. Per order of Committee, A. M. FRISBIE.

Highland Guard!

THE "HIGHLAND GUARDS," Company B, are recruiting at their armory, Lind's Block. This stalwart company completes the 1st Washington Regiment, and will leave for the seat of war as soon as the roll is filled. Boys, come up! Some of the best drill-masters and swordsmen are attached to this company that can be found in the United States.

Volunteers. Attention!

COMPANY H. of the Yates Phalanx Regiment, will meet every evening this week at their Hall on Dearborn street for perfection in drill. By order of W. BARRY, Captain.

Tenth Ward Attention!

ALL those residing in this Ward wishing to form a company for the purpose of defending this glorious Union, will please attend a meeting at H. Niemeyer's, corner Canal and Mitchell streets, this, Thursday evening, April 25, 1861.

GEO. W. STOFFORD,
OTIS S. FARROR,
CHAS. HOPKINSON,
H. A. FRISBIE.

Irish Brigade!

A RECRUITING OFFICE is open at 24 Randolph street, where Captain John C. Phillips is receiving recruits for the O'Mahony Rifles, Irish Brigade.

Home Guard—First Ward.

MEETING of this company at Recorder's Court Room, on Thursday evening, April 25th, at 7½ o'clock. An efficient drill officer is secured. Let all the members be promptly on hand. Per order of committee, S. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Illinois State Militia—Attention!

MEMBERS of the new regiment who have signed the muster roll in the hands of the undersigned will meet for drill this evening at West Market Hall.

JOHN A. BROSS,
S. B. RAYMOND.

West Chicago Home Guard Attention!

AN adjourned meeting of the citizens of West Chicago, of the age of 45 years and over, will be held at the West Market Hall on Thursday, April 25, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of a full organization of a military company of "Home Guards." A full attendance of those who have signed the muster rolls, and of those desiring to do it, is requested.

A. G. THROOP, Chairman.
F. H. CUTTING, Sec'y.

Chicago Horse Guards—Company A.

AN adjourned meeting of the Chicago Home Guards, Company A, will be held in the Circuit Court Room, at the Court House, this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y.

Second Ward Union Reserve Corps! Attention!

THERE will be a meeting this evening at the Gage House, corner of State and Twelfth streets, for formal organization and election of officers, and making arrangements for immediate drilling. By order.

Chicago, April 25, '61. JOS. POLLACK, Sec'y.

Attention Volunteers.

CAPT. A. LIGHT, LATE OF THE U. S. A., and the participator of fifteen Battles in the Mexican war, has opened an office at No. 20, Randolph st., where he will enlist all those who are wishing to serve under an experienced Commander.

The Yates Phalanx.

THIS INDEPENDENT REGIMENT IS on the Governor's list with an assurance that it will be called for on the next requisition. There is attached to this Regiment a corps of sappers and miners, and one Company of artillery. Every effort will be made by the spirited men who have engaged in this enterprise, to make the Regiment worthy of the name it bears, and the crack corps of the State. Two Companies are wanted to complete the Regiment. Regimental headquarters, No. 11, Tremont Exchange Building. Recruiting station No. 26 Dearborn st.

Attention! Illinois State Militia.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO JOIN one of the Companies of the new Regiment now being formed, cand do so upon application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. BROSS,
SAM. B. RAYMOND,
JOSIAH H. BROSS,
JOSEPH MEDILL.

Tenth Ward.

YOUNG MEN OF THE TENTH WARD Rally! You that are willing to serve your country and defend its honor, can do so by joining Capt. James Hugunin's infantry company, which is accepted by the Governor of this State. We have but a short time left before we leave, so rally boys one and all, and sustain your reputation. Rendezvous corner of Randolph and Wells street. JOSEPH HAFF,
JAS. R. HUGUNIN, Commander.

Irishmen Attention.

H. E. FITZPATRICK HAS OPENED a list at W. Y. Daniels Store, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts., for a Company, to be called the Sarsfield Guards, and be attached to the Irish Battalion. Young men preferred. Hurry up!

Tenth Ward attention.

CAPT. JAMES R. HUGUNIN'S ACCEPTED Infantry Company will leave to-night. There will be a few more accepted. Those wishing to enlist can do so by coming immediately to the general rendezvous, corner of Wells and Randolph streets. Rally to the muster roll of one of our best Chicago Company's.

JOSEPH WEBB, Tenth Ward.
JAMES R. HUGUNIN, Captain.

Attention! Engineers, Sappers and Miners.

THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED UNDER any Government and all others duly qualified who are willing to serve in this distinguished branch of the service, are requested to come forward in the defence of our country's flag and our noble troops. The roll is open at the City Surveyor's office, at the Court House, every day and evening until further notice. None but engineers, mechanics, and *able bodied* laborers can be accepted.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, ADOLPH M. HIRSCH, ANTON NIEMAN.

Attention, Guards!

MUSTER ROLLS for the new company now drilling in Lind's Block can be found at the store of Wm. F. Noye, 28 Market street; B. Mann, at Gale Bros', drug store, and Henry Turner, 184 Lake street. This Company will be composed of first-class material, will be thoroughly drilled in light infantry tactics before leaving for service, and will be equipped with the best of modern accoutrements.

WM. F. NOYE, Recruiting Captain.

☞ I have moved, Thou hast moved, He has moved. Who? Why, Noble, the Lamp and Oil Man! Where? To 175 Lake street. ap25-6t

☞ Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters, prepared with pure Old Bourbon Whiskey. An excellent article for spring. Made only by SARGENT, Apothecary, corner Randolph and State streets.

☞ The ladies of Christ Church, Chicago, are requested to meet on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the house of the Rector, on Calumet avenue, between Palo Alto and Monterey streets, to prepare bandages and lint for our volunteers. Those having half-worn linen and cotton can aid the work by contributing it.

MRS. GEO. A. SACKET,
MRS. F. A. LUMBARD,
MRS. C. E. CHENEY.

FILTER NOTICE.—The citizens of Chicago and vicinity, are cautioned in purchasing the cheap filters which are offered in this market. No Filter can be serviceable when the water is collected in a wooden reservoir, or is composed in part of destructable materials, like cotton flannel or batting. We are agents for the Kedzie Filter, which has been fully tested for many years, and is giving the highest satisfaction to hundreds of families throughout the United States.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
Corner of State and Jackson sts.

☞ Now is the time to buy good Furniture cheap. The attention of the public generally and all persons wanting furniture are requested to call at 169 Randolph street, and look at that large and beautiful stock of Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and all kinds of Furniture now opening for sale cheap for cash.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma, with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—REV. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Illinois.

☞ Why John! there is no gas in the house you have rented!

Well, Sally, I know it, but we can get at Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, Kerosene Lamps, and Downer's splendid Kerosene Oil, which is equal to more economical than gas light, and gives a [illegible] light. [illegible] 175 Lake st.

"The first gun is fired, May God protect the right!"

[illegible] By Geo. F. Root. Now ready at Root & Cady's, 95 Clark street, Chicago. Price 25 cents.

Also, in press, an arrangement of the same on a single sheet for choirs and chorus. Price 10 cents a dozen. ap19-6t

☞ Gas fixtures and lamps for sale cheap and store to rent. H. M. Wilmarth, No. 75 South Clark street. ap17-10t

☞ If you wish for beauty whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 70 State street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 58 West Randolph st.

☞ Cook & McLain, 31 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER,

Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

20 Cases Merrimac Prints.
10 Bales Stark Sheetings.
25 Bales do. Appleton Sheetings.

25,000 STARK MILL BAGS.

10,000 LEWISTON DO.

All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS,

At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL.

The Largest Stock of DRY GOODS WEST OF NEW YORK.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, Bedding and Feathers.

P. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

Removals.

REMOVAL.

1861 - - - Spring Trade - - - 1861

G. M. SPEARS, JR., WITH J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS. 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Cap Makers supplied with all kinds of Cap Trimmings at lowest rates. P. S.—Cash paid for all kinds of Furs. J. & A. HERZOG.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

TO MERCHANTS.

CASH JOBBING HOUSE.

The largest and only complete stock west of New York.

Paper Hangings, CURTAIN PAPERS, Table Oil Cloths, WINDOW SHADES, Curtain Fixtures, TRIMMINGS, Etc., AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Cash buyers will find it for their advantage to call.

E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 81 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. Fuller & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative power is sure in GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, &c., [illegible]

PROF. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, PROF. HAYES, of Massachusetts, And hundreds of others.

[illegible]

MONETARY.

There was a more quiet feeling in the money market than we have noticed for several days past. Exchange was much more freely offered than at any time under the impression that the Straits must now be open and that the rates must come down bankers were not anxious to invest largely at present figures. The buying price was 10@15c for the day; selling 15c. Some of the bankers proposed, under the larger amounts, offering to put down the rate, but no action was had.

Gold was not so firm. Buying nominal at 10@15; selling at 18@20.

There has been no change in the amount of paper offering. Business in that line is decidedly dull. All the banks, with a single exception, continue the currency list as heretofore. The action of the Governor of Missouri, in proposing to stop the payment of the July interest on her bonds, does not very seriously effect the currency now "current," as there are but a few hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the Auditor as security for the banks not in the rejected list. Uncurrent is nominal at 35@40c. Very little changing hands.

STOCKS.—Wall street was "heavy" at both Boards to-day. The "fancy" State securities lost nearly all they gained yesterday. Tennessee closed at 41, Missouris 42½ and Virginias 42. It was stated that 55 was bid for North Carolinas. The decline in railway shares was ¼@1 ₩ cent.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The money market continues greatly unsettled. It is almost impossible to buy exchange at any price. The nominal rate is 10 ₩ cent. premium, but it would be difficult to purchase any at less than 15 ₩ cent. The improvement in stocks yesterday, in some degree allayed the prevalent alarm, but it would require a very decisive movement in that direction to restore confidence in our currency. We learn, indirectly, that there is to be a convention of bankers to-morrow or next day, to consult in regard to the present state of our currency. What the precise object of the convention is, has not transpired, but the fact of its assembling has given rise to a variety of rumors that tend to increase rather than diminish the fears of a general collapse.

G. & C. U. R. R.—The following are the earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R. for the month of April:

	1860	1861	
Freight	$14,710 49	$14,302 61	$407 88 Dec
Passengers	6,761 08	7,200 00	437 92 Inc
Mails	950 00	1,100 00	150 00 Inc
Total	$22,422 51	$22,602 91	$180 40 Inc

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Lake	100	60	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	26100	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	266	10309	1661	2070	281	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	250	3100	3300	800	....	....
I. C. R. R.	599	3100	3300	....	....	....
R. I. & C. R. R.	110	333	715	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	1966	10130	....	856	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	8030	....	....	....
Total	3730	26033	46429	3356	281	....

	Dres'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Cattle No.	Pot's bu.
By Canal	....	....	....	....	....	969
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	2344	....	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	....	3200	1910	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	400	1850	....	176	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	561	4651	151	58	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	635
C. A. & St. L.	....	....	450	....	....	....
Total	....	961	12695	340	234	1603

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Other Ports	....	....	100	....	....	....
Total	....	....	100	....	....	....

Business to-day was light, and there was a firmer feeling in the general markets. The demand for Flour was light, but holders generally were firm, and the sales moderate at $4.90@5.00 for Spring Extras. There was a good demand for Wheat and the market was firmer—No. 1 Spring selling at 91@95c, and No. 2 Spring at 87@91c—subject to 2c storage. The market for Corn was also firmer, but the transactions were light at 31@31½c for Mixed, subject to 2c storage. Oats were neglected. Rye was in good demand and more active, with sales of No. 1 at 42½c in store, and Rejected at 40c in store. Barley is firm at 27½c for No. 2 in store, subject to 2c storage. Seeds quiet. Highwines, 16c.

Provisions are quiet and neglected—the only transaction reported being a sale of 135 tres prime Leaf Lard at 10½c. Mess Pork is held at $20.00@21.00.

Green Bay Open.

Letters from Green Bay, dated the 18th, were received here to-day. The ice was all broken up, and considerable damage had been done, owing to the prevalence of a heavy eastern wind. On the west shore, the ice was piled up sixty feet high, and a shingle mill and boarding house were destroyed.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1861.

FLOUR.—Received, 3720 brls. Market quiet and firm. Sales, 800 brls "Jackman & Alden" spring extra on p. t.; 100 brls "Troxell" round hoop at $5.00 del; 100 brls "Waconsta," flat hoop at $4.90 del; 60 brls "Western Mill" super at $3.75; 100 brls good Winter extra at $5.85 del.

WHEAT.—Received, 27,033 bu. Market a shade better. Sales were:—1500 bu No 1 Spring at 95c—2c storage; 2000 bu do at 93½c—2c storage; 1000 bu do at 91c—2c storage, payable in preferred currency; 5000 bu No 2 Spring at 91c—2c storage; 4000 bu do at 90½c—2c storage; 1000 bu do at 90c—2c storage; 1000 bu do at 89½c—2c storage; 1000 bu do at 88c—2c storage—preferred currency; 1000 bu do at 87c—2c storage—preferred currency.

CORN.—Received, 46,429 bush. Corn firmer. Sales 5,000 bush River Rejected at 29c afloat; 15,000 bush mixed at 31c f. o. b., preferred currency; 2,500 bush mixed at 31½c—2c storage; 28,000 bush do at 31c—2c storage; 2,000 bush do at 30½c—2c storage; 1,500 bush Rejected at 28½c—2c storage.

OATS.—Received, 3,356 bush; ship ed, 100 bush. Market quiet and nominal at 18@19c.

RYE.—Received 281 bush. Market more active. Sales 6,000 bush No. 1 at 42½c—2c storage; 50 bags at 42c on track; 400 bush Rejected at 40c—2c storage.

BARLEY.—Received, none. In fair demand. Sales 2,00 bus No. 2 at 27½c—2c for storage.

SEEDS.—Received, 4,291 lbs. Market very quiet. Sales 8 bags timothy at $3.30; 10 bags at $3.20.

HIGHWINES—350 brls city and country at 16c.

MESS PORK—Quiet and nominal at $20@21.

LARD—135 tcs prime Leaf at 10½c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 8½@9c.

HIDES—Dull. Dry flint 9@15c; green salted, 4@4½c; green, 3c.

BUTTER—24 kegs good at 9c; 15 kegs prime at 9½c.

EGGS—Steady at 8c ₩ doz.

POULTRY—Live chickens, $2.50@3.00 per doz; turkeys, 9@10c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—80 bags good Neshannocks at 26c; 500 bus mixed at 18c del.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 24th.—FLOUR—Transactions to-day to fair extent and prices generally have undergone no material change. The decline in freights has imparted a little more activity to the export demand. Sales 16,500 brls at $5@5.10 for super state; $5.15@5.25 for extra state, chiefly at $5.17½@5.20; $5@5.10 for super western; $5.17½@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.45@5.55 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.60@7 for trade brands do—market closing fair degree of steadiness. Canadian flour in moderate request and prices without material change; sales 400 brls extra at $5.25@7.50 for choice and favorite do. Rye flour, sales moderate at $3.10@4. Corn meal quiet; small sales at previous prices.

WHISKY—A shade firmer and in moderate demand. Sales 250 bbls at 18½@18¾c.

GRAIN.—The wheat market still rules in favor of buyers, with only moderate demand for export and home consumption. The decline in freights has a tendency to steady the market. Sales of 5500 bush fair Chicago spring at $1.18½ delivered; 3000 bush Canada club at $1.21 delivered; 16,400 bush Milwaukee club at $1.25@1.27 in store and delivered; 3500 bush winter red western at $1.30@1.32; 3000 bush common white California at $1.15@1.20, and 3200 bush white western at $1.44@1.55. Rye dull and declining. Small sales at 68@68. Barley dull and easy. Sales of 1500 bush state at 68@68. In corn there is a pretty good business doing for export and moderate home trade demand. Sales of 81,000 bush at 61 for old mixed western in store, at 67½@68 delivered; 61½@63 new do; 60@64½ new yellow Jersey; 66@69 white southern; 67@68 yellow do; 50 for damaged southern. Oats in moderate request at 33@35 for western and Canada; 35@36 for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer and more active; sales 250 bbls at $18.37@18.75 for mess, and $13.25@13.50 for prime, including 500 bbls mess for future delivery on private terms. The beef market is firmer, and more doing; sales 2000 bbls at $4.50@5.00 for country prime, $5.75@6.25 for mess, $9@10.50 for repacked mess, $11@12 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet and nominally unchanged. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats more active, without change in prices; sales 560 pkgs at 6½@6¾c for shoulders, 8½@8¾ for hams. Bacon dull and nominally unchanged. Lard heavy, with moderate business; sales 100 bbls at 9½@10½c. Butter 10@15c for Ohio, 13@20c for state. Cheese steady at 7@10½ for inferior to prime.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. Chi & R I 38; C & Toledo 24; Galena & Chi 57; Ill C scrip 56¼; M S gtd 20; Reading 31; Harlem pfd 29¼; treasury 10s 100; Va 6s 42; Mo 6s 42¾; Ill C bonds 90; Hudson 1st 107; Canton 8; N Y C 71¾; Erie 19; Harlem 12; Panama 100.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............April 24.

Brig S A Clark, Christian, Centerville, 88 cds wood.
Schr J P Tracy, Allen, Manitowoc, 125 m lumber.
Schr Signet, McKee, Gr Haven, 25 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Myer, Kewanee, 125 cds wood.
Schr Blue Bell, Dillon, Manitowoc, 300 m shingles.
Schr Dan Marble, Dougherty, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr E G Grew, McGraw, Muskegon, 50 m lumber, 40 bags potatoes.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewanee, 80 cds wood.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Bl keville, 75 cds wood.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville, 82 cds wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville, 62 cds wood.
Schr Hamlet, Jones, Wolf River, 3 m r ties, 20 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Kewanee, 125 cds wood.
Schr B Hosten, Halverson, Two Rivers, 2500 r r ties.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Waukegan, 55 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Palmeto, Scanlan, Wells Pier, 130 brls fish, 1,500 c posts, 20 cds wood.
Schr Elba, Rugger, Muskegon, 55 m lumber.
Schr Orion, Emery, Port Washington, 70 cds wood.
Schr Perry Hannah, Canfield, Manistee, 96 m lumber, 10 m timber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Sheboygan, 72 m staves, 30 cds beer.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Gr Haven, 140 m lumber.
Schr Louisa G Tervin, Sherman, Manistee, 75 m lumber.
Schr Wayne, A Larsen, Manitowoc, 3 m c posts.
Schr Pilgrim, Higgie, Gr Haven, 425 m shingles, 22 m lumber.
Schr Gypsey, Jamison, Muskegon, 7 m lumber.

CLEARED............April 24.

Brig S A Clark, Christiansen, Centerville.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Signet, McKee, White Lake.
Schr Albatross, Myer, Kewanee.
Schr G G Grew, McGraw, Muskegon.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewanee.
Schr Roberts, Nelson, Blakeville.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centerville.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centerville.
Schr Oriole, Turnbull, Buffalo, 19 [illegible]
Schr Elba, Rugger, Muskegon, 1 ton [illegible]
Schr Mary, Sprott, Kewanee.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Gr Haven.
Schr [illegible], 18,527 bu mixed corn.
Schr Wayne, Larsen, Milwaukee.
Schr Gypsey, Jamison, Muskegon, 1 ton hay, 1 ton [illegible]
[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 25th, 1861.

THREE GLORIOUS PIECES!

ADMISSION FREE TO ALL VOLUNTEERS.

Commissioned Officers are hereby invited to visit the Theatre with their Commands. [illegible] will be good for the admission of their men.

The performance will commence with the Comedy of THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakley............Mr. Myers.
Mrs. Oakley............Mrs. Plunket.

GRAND DANCE BY THE GALE SISTERS.

To be followed by the HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

Mr. Gillman............Mr. Dillon.
Sophia............Mrs. Myers.

HIT HIM, HE HAS NO FRIENDS.

Rodney Rackett............Mr. Dillon.

☞ Friday, Benefit of Mr. F. HARRINGTON.

WONDERFUL LIVING CURIOSITIES.

The most extraordinary human beings ever seen. FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.

THE TWO AZTEC CHILDREN, Found in one of the long lost cities of Central America, with all the features and characteristics of the Sculptures found there by Stephens And other Central American Travelers; facts which seem to identify them with the race which was the ORIGINAL TYPE OF THOSE SCULPTURES.

Investing them with the deepest interest to all classes. They are fully matured, yet only about 3 feet high, and their heads are smaller than any infant's. Also,

A SOUTH AFRICAN EARTH WOMAN.

The only specimen of this tribe of humanity in this country. The above will be on exhibition for one week, commencing Monday Evening, April 22d, at KINGSBURY HALL.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest inconvenience to the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress—22 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Bryan Gallery, the National Gallery, valued at $30,00, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now comprised by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the famous great picture for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster's reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls and the like. Kitchen and dressing rooms, a ticket-booking store, numerous tables, &c. &c.

Both Halls or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUALITIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Balls, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship, and material, together with their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, in order they may be examined, and will give any necessary information desired regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois. Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lotz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 24 Franklin street.

TO BOOKSELLERS NEWS-DEALERS, &C., NATIONAL ENVELOPES, Price, $5.00 per Thousand, Cash.

Send in your orders immediately, as we can supply but 10,000 a day, and the demand is for 20,000. Retail, 25 Cents per Package.

D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street. N. B.—Orders will be filled in rotation.

A GREAT HIT.—D. B. COOKE & CO.'S GREAT NATIONAL ENVELOPES. The demand is great. Every printing house in the city cannot supply the demand. D. B. COOKE & CO. 111 Lake st.

WAR RISKS ON LIFE. THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

Are prepared to issue policies on the lives of persons about to engage in the Defence of the United States; And to grant Permits on Policies now in existence on reasonable terms. Apply to RICHARD D. VANWAGENEN, Agent, No. 185 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.

GLUES,	SAL-SODA,
BORAX,	SODA ASH,
RESIN,	CAUSTIC SODA,
ALUM,	DYE WOODS,
ACIDS,	COCOA NUT OIL,
TWINES,	PALM OIL,

TANNERS' AND MACHINERY OILS, Wholesale and Retail.

J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.

47 VAN SCHAACK'S 47 HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.

Nearly Every Article Required for HOUSE KEEPING May be found at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET 47. Japanned, Plain and Planished TIN-WARE, Wood Ware, Baskets, BRUSHES, DOOR MATS, BATHING APPARATUS, Bird Cages, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS.

Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 121 Lake street.

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE. 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4½ and 6 inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. F. TEMPLE, corner Polk [illegible]

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

200 BBLS. REFINED SYRUPS—New York, Baltimore and other brands, For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H. Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 BXS PRIME CODFISH—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE—Now landing and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Lightning Rods.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS and all kinds of LIGHTNING ROD POINTS AND FIXTURES Manufactured &c., supplied to Agents and Dealers.

Local Agents wanted for the sale of Lyon's Patent Copper Rods throughout the West and South. [illegible]

Rods sent by express to any part of the country not occupied by Agents.

PAMPHLETS SENT FREE. F. P. HANNE, Box 2231, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 2 Dole's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

LIGHTNING RODS.—New and Improved Style of Iron and Copper Lightning Rods, Gold and Silver Plated Copper Points. New Style of Insulators and Attachments.

☞ Orders for City and Country Trade promptly attended to at the Star Lightning Rod Manufactory, No. 57 Kinzie street, Chicago. GEO. W. HANNIS, P. O. Box 716.

LIGHTNING RODS AT THE Old Stand, 65 Kinzie street. Iron and Copper Lightning Rods, Copper Points with silver and gold plates; Platina Tip, the best in use. Also Attachments and Insulators of all kinds. Orders promptly filled. Office and Factory, 65 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 1269. CUTLER, HALL & CO.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE.)

Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH, SPOKES, STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. ☞ Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any Radius, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns. Octagon and four sided Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order. Stair Railing and Brackets. Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice. Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above descriptions of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market prices. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is—"Good work and low prices win."

Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 2223.

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 128 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 78 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Stuffs in all its branches. He colors to any desirable shade required, and warranted workmanship. Also all the new colors, including French Purple, etc., colored in any shade. His practical and experienced Dyer he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment. His prices are reasonable and by this as principles to do the best work, he hopes he will find his establishment the cheapest.

Candles, Soap, &c.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, 24 WEST SECOND STREET, CINCINNATI.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Star and Tallow Candles, Oleine, German and Palm Soap, LARD OIL, PEARL STARCH, FANCY SOAPS &C., CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

*** It is well known that many Star Candles that are really seven to the pound, are branded and sold as "sixes." There is a disadvantage and a loss in this practice to both retailers and consumers, even if the Candles are bought at a reduction of two cents per lb. from the price of the regular article. Thus:

A box of "Sixes," short weight, contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 24 lbs. at 19c......$4.56

A box of Sevens contains the same number of Candles, same size is sold for 34 lbs, ACTUAL WEIGHT, at 20 pm......$[illegible]

Difference in favor of buying by weight......[illegible]

And this difference becomes greater as the price advances. It is obvious that the retailer can get no more for his 240 Candles in one case than in the other, consequently on every hundred boxes of "short weight" he sells, he loses FORTY DOLLARS.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—71 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipment of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East. J. C. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

Ship Chandlers.

NEW STORE!—NEW STORE!! GEO. F. FOSTER

Invites the attention of all interested in Chicago or any other of the Lake Ports to his new SAIL LOFT AND SHIP CHANDLERY STORE. At 261 South Water Street, NEAR LAKE ST. BRIDGE.

Constantly on hand MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, Hay Rope, Lath Ties, Canvass of all kinds, and all other articles found in a Ship Chandlery Store. Tents, Tents, Wagon Covers, Awnings and Tarpaulins furnished at the SHORTEST NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES. GEORGE F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.)

Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or by the lb., BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS.

A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. ☞ Send for our prices.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON. SHIP CHANDLERS, AND SAIL MAKERS.

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices, Manilla and Tarred Rope and Cordage of Every Description.

HAY AND BALE ROPE,	LATH ROPE,
LITCHING ROPES,	SPUN YARN,
SASH & BELL CORDS,	MARLINE, &C.,
TAR,	OAKUM,
PITCH,	BLOCKS,
ROSIN,	CHAINS,
COAL TAR,	ANCHORS,
BRIGHT VARNISH,	OARS,
PAINTS AND OILS.	PAINTS AND OILS.

Wide and Narrow Cotton Duck and Canvass, OF ALL NUMBERS, LIGHT AND HEAVY.

Cotton, Hemp and Flax Twines, Wool Twines, Burlaps, Wool Sacking, Wool Sacks.

Tents, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, &c., MADE TO ORDER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 257 South Water street, Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES E. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 28 inches to 40 inches wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTIN & CO. 187 South Water st. Chicago, E. R. CLARK & CO. 188 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. [illegible]

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, [illegible] SOUTH WATER STREET. [illegible]

General Notices.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. HOTEL [illegible] [illegible]

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD goods to dispose of [illegible]

ATTENTION!—Military Books. A large stock is received at [illegible] Book Store, 112 Dearborn street [illegible] the city where books of tactics [illegible] Country orders supplied.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted to sell Clark's recently [illegible] PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Splendid inducements offered. [illegible] on receipt of 25 cents, or circulars [illegible] dressing, with stamp, E. P. CLARK [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. EXTRAORDINARY. [illegible]

A FINE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN. Cylinder 14½ inches diameter, [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY.—Chicago, April [illegible] NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company, [illegible] Chicago, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, [illegible] The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May [illegible] D. P. BARNARD, [illegible]

RECEIVERS OF GRAIN.—Freight [illegible] South Branch Elevator of the C. [illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS [illegible]

2,000,000 WILSON'S [illegible]

FOR GREEN BAY, Touching at intermediate ports. The fast low pressure Steamer HURON, D. COLT, Master, will leave as above [illegible]

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce [illegible]

FIRST PIANO BOOK FOR CHILDREN.—The Child's First Book [illegible]

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! C. FOLLANSBEE, (Successor to F. Mehring.) Office 173 State st., near Monroe, Chicago. [illegible] WILLOW SPRING ICE WAGON. [illegible]

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. Effective, Cheap and Durable. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, William S. McWilliams [illegible]

[illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Joachim Atkins, [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[EEKLY]

Editors and Proprietors. JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, CHARLES [illegible], JOSEPH [illegible], ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

PLEA FOR PATIENCE.

If our readers who are not served the TRIBUNE as early in the morning they should be, will be patient for days, we shall be in a condition to [meet] their requirements. We are in daily expectation of receiving from New York of Hoe's Fast Printing Machines, when set up, will enable us not to keep open to a later hour the morning, but to serve our readers so satisfactorily that they will always have their paper with their morning coffee. We are now printing a daily edition of 24,000 on a double cylinder—a feat never accomplished in any other printing establishment in America—and we cannot begin to supply the demand. But, a few days will put us to rights. In the meantime, we ask for patience.

BEAUREGARD.

The telegraphic item in this morning's paper, saying that Gen. Beauregard had sent word to remove the women and children out of Washington, is unquestionably an invention of some lively imagination.

HOW TO HAVE PEACE.

The Baltimore *Sun*, rank secession, points out the way in which the Government may secure the blessings of peace. It is a cheap and easy method and [illegible] patented. That impudent organ of a [trai]tious party advises the President and C[abinet] [to] retire from Washington, and let [the] public buildings and other property p[ass] into Jeff. Davis's hands. That done, pe[ace] would follow. Perhaps so.

FROM CAIRO.

Our dispatches from Cairo this morning will be read with interest. Our Chicago boys are not idle, as will be seen. They occupy the most important point in the whole West. Meanwhile the troops at Springfield are drilling hard every day. We are prepared to hear at any time of their making a "ten strike." They are the chaps to do whatever they undertake. Good arms are their greatest want, but we presume that deficiency will shortly be remedied, and that they will be in possession of an ample supply of the neatest and best "weapons of precision."

PROGRESS OF TREASON.

The Government is more and more embarrassed by the evidences of actual and incipient treason which are daily manifest in the officers of the army and navy, from the slave States. Hardly one of them is to be relied on; hence few, none of them can be placed in positions where their treachery can [aid] the enemy. Much wonder has been expressed at the burning of the Government vessels and other property at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Men have sharply criticised the conduct of those in command in that quarter—have asked why the property was not defended, why the vessels were not towed out. Proper inquiries that deserve an answer; and here it is. All the officers at the Navy Yard, save Commodore McAuley and two Paymasters, prove to have been secessionists whose resignations had already been tendered to the proper Department. Need we not, instead of blaming loyal men for destroying property, be thankful that enough were loyal to burn it up and save it from the enemy?

A SUGGESTION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

First, Let the State issue five millions of war bonds, not a dollar less. This struggle is no boy's play. It is a grapple for life and death between Constitutional Liberty and a military despotism.

Second, Let half the bonds be of the denomination of ten and twenty-five dollars, bearing six per cent interest, with coupons attached, and made transferable on delivery like bank notes, the interest to be paid at Springfield on the first of each January. These little bonds would be subscribed for by the people with avidity, and would pass perfectly current from hand to hand in payment of debts and purchase of property. In short they would be a sound currency, and like wine, growing better with age.

The residue of the loan might be divided equally into $100 and $1,000 bonds, for negotiation in the Eastern money markets. Though it is very probable that the $100 bonds would also be mostly taken by our own people as a safe investment and a capital currency for the larger transactions. These bonds would circulate not only in Illinois but all over the West.

We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the members of the Legislature and the public at large.

NO BORING WITH GIMLETS.

It is proposed by some members of the Legislature to issue only *two millions* of war bonds which would be little more than a dollar to each inhabitant, with an interest of *six cents* per annum. The empire State of the Northwest must do better than that. She must put her brawney shoulder to the wheel in downright earnest. Five millions is the smallest figure that should be seriously thought of. The magnitude of the contest, and the vital character of the issues involved, demand that Illinois shall put forth her strength. Let her set an example worthy of her greatness, resources and loyalty.

A Cock-and-bull Story.

We find the following in the Missouri *Democrat* of Wednesday:

ARMS FROM CANADA.—A private letter from Chicago states that Mayor Wentworth had telegraphed the Governor General of Canada, desiring to purchase arms, and received in reply that Canada would sell none, but would lend him 27,000. The first instalment, consisting of about 3,000 stand, were to reach Chicago yesterday.

There's not a word of truth in the tale—not a word!

Armstrong Guns Sent for.

It is reported in New York that the Government has dispatched orders to England for twenty Armstrong guns, and that they may be expected in New York at an early day.

The Government has in its possession quite a number of rifle cannon after the model and make of the famous Napoleon rifle cannon.

THE RIGHT TALK.—The Newport *News* reports the following:

"A correspondence, of which the following is the substance, is said to have passed between Gov. Hicks of Maryland and Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, on Friday or Saturday of last week, by telegraph:

Gov. Hicks to Gov. Sprague—'I understand you are about to proceed to Washington with the Rhode Island Regiment. I advise you not to take them through Baltimore, and thus avoid trouble.'

Gov. Sprague to Gov. Hicks—'The Rhode Island Regiment are going to fight, and it matters not whether they fight in Baltimore or Washington.'"

Andy Johnson.

We do not yet give up Andy Johnson. A special dispatch from Lynchburgh, Va., to the Nashville *Gazette*, closes with the following: [illegible] "An infamous and traitorous telegraphic dispatch that Andrew Johnson of Tennessee has been stopped."—*Missouri Democrat*.

☞ The Nashville papers complain that gun powder is scarcely five cents per [pound] [illegible]